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CHRISTMAS DAY.

The Christmas chimes are pealing high
Beneath the solemn Christmas sky,
And blowing winds their notes prolong
Like echoes from an angel's song;
Good will and peace, peace and good will
Ring out the carols glad and gay,
Telling the heavenly message still,
That Christ the Child was born to-day.
In lowly hut and palace hall
Peasant and king keep festival,
And childhood wears a fairer guise,
And tenderer shine all mother-eyes;
The aged man forgets his years,
The mirthful heart is doubly gay,
The sad are cheated of their tears,
For Christ the Lord was born to-day.

—*Susan Coolidge.*

HOW SANTA CLAUS CAME.

It was Christmas eve, clear and frosty. The sky stretched above, one cloudless canopy of blue, studded with countless gem-like stars, while the silvery moon shed her matchless radiance over all.

The night came on apace, and the many feet which thronged the crowded streets, or entered the brilliantly lighted stores or saloons, whose tempting wares forbade that any should pass them by, grew less and less; while within the dwellings, whose tall fronts stood up against the quiet sky, many little hearts beat high with hope of anticipation, and many a childish voice might be heard importuning the good Saint Nicholas for the possession of some coveted treasure.

But it is not with the rich that we have to do to-night; so passing the homes of affluence and pride, we will pause before a tiny cottage in a remote part of the great, teeming city.

Very tiny indeed it appeared at first sight, for it was only one story high, and over the low roof the drooping eaves might almost be touched by your hand. A small wooden paling enclosed the tiny strip of garden in front, and a plot scarcely larger at the back of the house; and here lived the Widow Martin and two children—twins—a boy and girl, of seven years.

The blinds that protected the two small windows had been drawn close; and in a low chair, with her eyes bent upon some fine sewing, sat Mrs. Martin, glancing occasionally at the innocent sports of her children, while a pensive smile rested upon her lips. Rousing herself at last from the painful reverie into which she had fallen, and which had drawn more than one sigh from her lips, she said, quietly:

"Come, children, it's time you were to bed and asleep."

The children ceased their play, and came to her side; then throwing their arms about her neck and casting a bright glance toward the fire-place, where two little stockings were suspended, Nellie, her mother's namesake, said:

"We must ask good Santa Claus first for what we want, and then we can go to bed, mamma."

Mrs. Martin sighed. Little chance *there was for gifts at this* holiday time. Alone in the world, her husband dead, and her only brother alienated and wandering, she knew not where, her utmost exertions for the last twelve months had scarce sufficed to win for them the barest necessities. It was hard to disappoint their childish faith; and her eyes filled with tears as she answered sadly:

"I fear Santa Claus will pass us by to-night, my darling. He is little likely to find his way to our poor home."

"Oh, yes, he will, mamma," cried Eddie, confidently; "he has never forgotten us before, and I know he won't this time. I mean to call up to him right away."

A slight sound outside, at this moment, as of a foot crushing the crisp snow, caused Mrs. Martin to start; then she resumed her sewing, while Eddie approached the chimney, and in his clear, childish voice petitioned Sata Claus not to forget them, but to bring the overcoat, cap, and boots, so sorely needed, and whatever toys he could spare from his generous store beside.

"There, now!" he exclaimed, stepping back, his little cheeks glowing with anticipation, "Now, Nellie, it's your turn."

The little girl advanced timidly, and bent her face down with grave earnestness.

"Dear Santa Claus," she called, sweetly, "please come to night and bring us a few presents. Mamma's afraid you'll forget us, but I know you won't."

"Now, mamma," she said, returning to her mother, with her little face radiant with the trust her words had inspired, "you ask him for something, and then he'll come, I'm sure. He won't disappoint all of us."

Mrs. Martin smiled through her tears.

"You will have to ask him for me, Nellie. He doesn't listen to old people."

"Very well, mamma. What shall I ask him for?"

But Mrs. Martin didn't hear her in the emotions that overpowered her.

"Oh, that some good angel would guide my brother's wandering footsteps back to me," she faltered, brokenly, "that I might offer him my forgiveness, and ask his, that I might once more have a sympathizing heart to love and lean upon."

She bowed her head upon her hands and wept, while the child, slipping from her side, again stepped forward to the chimney.

"Dear Santa Claus," once more she pleaded, "won't you please bring Uncle Eddie back to mamma? She wants to forgive him, she cries for him every day. Oh, dear Santa Claus, say you will?"

What made the little one start back, while a bright spot sprang to either cheek.

Upon the low roof of the cottage a slight sound was heard, and then down the chimney came the words earnest and clear:

"I will."

With bated breath Nellie hastened back to her mother, who, in the violence of her grief, had not heard aught that passed.

"Mamma," she whispered, "Santa Claus was there, I know, for he answered me. Uncle will come."

Mrs. Mar in kissed her little girl with a sad, incredulous smile.

"Let us hope he will my love. And now you must get to bed without further delay," and laying her work aside she arose to see her little ones in their humble couch.

While the children had been engaged at their play a man had approached the cottage from without, and pausing in front of it, surveyed it gloomily.

"And this is the place to which she has been driven," he murmured: "she must be dead then. Has poverty softened her heart, I wonder, or would she still drive me from her with harsh and bitter words? I have enough to lift them all to happiness and plenty; may I shower it upon them, or must I be a wanderer once more? If I only had some sign—some means of knowing whether my return would be welcomed—whether on this anniversary night of three years ago—there is a feeling of tenderness, of longing in her heart, for me. One word of intimation that the past would be forgotten and forgiven, would reconcile us again, and make us both so happy."

As he stood there, irresolute, his eye fell upon the low roof, and a sudden and novel idea entered his mind.

"The children will doubtless be petitioning Santa Claus for Christmas gifts; and how I should like to play the part of the good saint in their behalf, and far exceed all they could ask. With my car to the chimney I could hear all they say; and if one word of tender remembrance reaches me I will go to her, acknowledge my error, and bring, on this Christmas Eve, happiness, joy and peace to her heart. There will be no one passing this lonely place, and there is no danger of my being seen."

Possessed with this idea, and trembling with excitement, he drew himself slowly and carefully up on the wooden palings, and from thence gained the roof. He had scarcely secured himself at his novel post when Eddie's sturdy voice reached his ear, followed by the gentler accents of his little niece. Then followed a short silence; and disappointed and sad, he was about to vacate his post, when once more the soft silvery tones came floating up:

"Dear Santa Claus, won't you please bring Uncle Eddie back to mamma? She wants to forgive him, she cries for him every day. Oh, dear Santa Claus, say you will?"

The man's eyes grew heavy with joyful tears, and almost involuntarily, he made the answer which had so surprised his little niece; and then sliding noiselessly down, sped with rapid steps toward the distant city.

An hour had passed, and Mrs. Martin still sat with her head bowed upon her hands, and her mind traveling sorrowfully over the past. Three years before she had been happy in the love of a husband and brother; now she was bereft of both. A dispute, trivial in its commencement, had arisen between the two men: both were proud, high tempered, and hasty; and although a word from her, fitly spoken, would have sufficed to pour oil on the troubled waters, and restore all to peace and harmony again, it was withheld; and taking sides with her husband, she added her reproaches and recriminations to his; and the war waged fiercer and fiercer, until in a moment of ungovernable passion she bade him leave her house, and never darken her doors again.

Bitterly had she since repented the words when it was too late to recall them, and miles separated her from the brother she had loved so dearly. And when at the end of two years her husband died, leaving his business affairs so complicated and embarrassed, that in a few months afterward she had been driven to this meager home, and despite her utmost efforts destitution stared them in the face, the bitter sting of poverty added to her grief and remorse, until it seemed that life was too great a burden to bear; and her heart yearned to achieg for the return of that wandering brother, and the soothing balm of peace and reconciliation.

"Oh, that my sweet Nellie's childish fancies might be realized!" she murmured, sadly; "that there was some good spirit to bear my love and repentance to my dear brother, and restore him once more to my arms! That would be a blessed Christmas gift, indeed."

Even while she spoke, a low knock sounded on the door. Rising from her seat, she drew the bolt with trembling haste, and threw the door open, to be confronted by a man, muffled up so as to be unrecognizable and his arms full of bundles.

"Will you allow Santa Claus to fulfil the desires of the dear little ones who have asked in such loving faith to-night?" he said, with a grave sweetness; then stepping into the room he laid his bundles on the table, and pushing his cap from his brow, confronted her.

"I have come back to you, Nellie," he said, holding out his arms; "for from the lips of my own dear little niece I have heard that I am forgiven."

A low cry of joy broke from the lips of the widowed mother as she fell into the arms outstretched to receive her; then, as she partly raised herself, and looked with questioning silence into his face, he drew her to a chair, and sat down beside her.

"Two days ago, Nellie, I came back to my native city, impelled by a longing which I could not resist, to look upon it once more. I inquired for you, and after some searching, found where you had gone; and an hour ago stood in front of this house. Much as my heart hungered for reconciliation to you, the old spirit of pride held me back from entering on an uncertainity; and as I was about to turn away, leaving the experiment untried, when glancing up at the roof, the novel idea occurred to me to crawl up to the chimney and listen, if perchance the children might have their requests to proffer to Santa Claus.

"I did so, and heard first Eddie's, then Nellie's voice, but no word of remembrance or desire for the wanderer; and with all the old bitterness sweeping over me afresh, I was about to turn away from you once more, when again her sweet voice came floating up to me, with its loving petition for 'uncle Eddie.' In my joy and excitement I answered her, and then hurried away to fulfill her requests. I have returned again, will you bid me stay?"

Once more Mrs. Martin threw herself into his arms, with a burst of grateful tears.

"Stay," she repeated; "that was the sound I heard, then, outside of the cottage. Oh, thank God, who put it into my darling's heart to speak those blessed, blessed words!"

"Amen!" echoed the brother, fervently; "but for her loving appeal I should have been a second time a wanderer through the world. And now, my dear sister, bid farewell to poverty and want from this hour, for I have enough for all."

It was a joyful Christmas morning that dawned upon that little household.

Nellie and Eddie gazed with wide open eyes of delight upon the brimming stockings and the mysterious bundles beneath them; and then as their eyes wandered from them to Uncle Eddie, who had stolen near by unperceived, she flung herself into his arms with a scream of joy.

"Oh, mamma, mamma, didn't I tell you so? Santa Claus has brought Uncle Eddie back to us, and all of these beautiful things beside!"

Nellie has had firm faith in the presence and efficacy of the good saint ever since then; and peace and plenty has flowed uninterruptedly in the train of that joyful night, when so welcome a Santa Claus came to the Martins.

SELECT SIFTINGS.

Less than four out of each hundred Americans lived in cities in 1790. The city population had increased in 1840 to eight per cent. and is now twenty-two. There are only seventeen States with more people than New York city.

The old Roman custom or law that an enemy who had come to another country, even in times of peace, could, if war broke out, be enslaved, existed in Europe in the middle ages, and the enslavement of prisoners did not cease till the middle of the seventeenth century, the treaties in that century stipulating that prisoners should not be sent by their captors to the galleys.

The site of Chicago was a favorite rendezvous for several tribes of Indians in summer. Its name signifies, in the Pottawatomie tongue, wild onion, or a polecat, both of which abounded in that region. Of the skin of the polecat the Indians made tobacco pouches. The spot was first visited by Marquette, a French Jesuit missionary, in 1673, who encamped here in the winter of 1674-75.

In the middle ages there were two chances of life at the last moment accorded to a malefactor condemned to death beside a free pardon from the sovereign. One of these was the accidental meeting of a cardinal with the procession to execution; the other was the offer of a maiden to marry the condemned man, or, in the case of a woman sentenced to death, the offer of a man to make her his wife.

Recent statistics demonstrate that England has sixty-five square miles of colony to the square mile of her own area; Holland, fifty four; Portugal, twenty; Denmark, 8.30; France, 1.90, and Spain eighty-six square miles. If to the area of the British colonies—nearly 8,000,000 square miles—be added the area of the native feudatory states in India, amounting to 509,284 square miles, together with that of the United Kingdom itself, 120,757 square miles, the area of the British empire exceeds that of the Russian empire by about 200,000 square miles; and it covers within a fraction of one-sixth of the whole land area of the globe.

What Handwriting Reveals.

Handwriting undoubtedly reveals more of the character and attainments of its possessor than any other attainment.

Judgment is manifest in the form and proportions of the writing, taste in the style, choice of paper, ink, etc., care and neatness in the arrangement, folding, superscription and stamp, manual dexterity in the quality of line, and grace and rapidity of motion. A skilled and discerning reader, as it were, reads a correspondent in his writing and composition, and is enabled, as a rule, to form an opinion more just and reliable than from a personal interview. A person may speak correctly and yet be unable to compose and write a single sentence without betraying an utter ignorance of grammar, orthography and general literary attainment.

Adult writing is the outgrowth of years of practice and habit, into which has been become incorporated numberless personal peculiarities which render each different handwriting as distinctive from any other as are the characters, faces and personal mein of the different writers. Persons odd and eccentric in their character generally develop a style of writing equally odd and eccentric. This is done quite unconsciously to the writer, so much so, that it is well nigh impossible that such peculiarities can be avoided by those who would seek to suddenly alter or disguise their writing. It is quite obvious that an habitual peculiarity that is unnoticed cannot be dispensed with. No one can go around to avoid stumbling into an undiscovered hole, nor can one attempting to simulate the writing of another, note and comprehend so as to reproduce perfectly all the numberless personal peculiarities therein contained, even if his own habituai peculiarities could be avoided.

It is on this principle that scientific examination of the handwriting is usually conducted.

In courts of justice handwriting is brought in question in a variety of forms, and different forms require different methods for detection and proof. In some instances the work is so skillfully done as to well nigh defy detection; others so clumsily and of such a character as to be at once apparent to a skilled discerner.—*Penman's Art Journal.*

Paws-Paws.

"Nice, fresh paws-paws from Michigan," was the sign tacked to a box in front of a fancy fruit dealer's stall on Clark street. In the box were a number of green objects about the size and shape of small sweet potatoes.

"Yes, those are paw-paws, and nice ones," said the fruit dealer. "I just got them in. They are the Northern banana. They grow in Southern Ohio, Southern Illinois, portions of Michigan and in the lower part of Indiana. Very few city people eat them, and very few know what they are. They don't lose much, I confess," he added.

"What do you keep them for?" asked his listener.

"For the few people who do eat them. Persons from the locality in which they grow, and who ate them when barefooted boys, come every year and religiously feed on 'em. I suppose it brings back recollections of youth, and perhaps they have grown to like them. Five cents apiece is what I charge for them."

The inquirer purchased two and began a series of experiments. The paw-paw is evidently a cross between a "May apple" and a squash. It has about seven seeds in it, which are large enough to make a prize pumpkin ashamed of itself. The paw-paw tastes like a green squash which had been sprinkled with sweetened water. After a novice had eaten a paw-paw he wants an antidote right away. Limburger cheese is recommended.—*Chicago News.*

Took the Hint.

There was a man in our town
Who was not wondrous wise;
For though he had fresh goods to sell
He would not advertise.

But when he saw his rival sell
More goods than e'er could he,
He stormed about his grocery
As mad as mad could be.

He soon found out the other man
Had 'ads.' in sheets, betimes;
He took the hint and did likewise,
And now piles in the dimes.

—*Goodall's Sun.*

A RIDDLE FOR OCULISTS.

DOCTORS SEEKING A CURE FOR HEREDITARY BLINDNESS.

Cases Which Puzzle Scientists—The Causes Leading to Blindnes in Many Families Undiscoverable.

Many scientists have engaged in the study of the causes that lead to blindness, but very few have reached the same conclusions. One problem for medical men, more especially occulists, is how to cure hereditary blindness; another to cure blindness hereditary or accidental, and the third problem, which also interests humanitarians, is how to educate the blind and make them accomplished. A well-known oculist who was recently met by a New York *Mail and Express* reporter gave some interesting facts about the subject. Statistics relating to blind people in this country are in many cases misleading. The report of the Maryland Institution for the Instruction of the Blind, and covering the year up to June 30, 1884, is reliable. It has a very interesting table covering the causes of blindness among the inmates. The number of patients was sixty-two, and, for all practical purposes, the table may be accepted as a fair synopsis of a similar number of cases anywhere in the country. Seven of the children had been deprived of their eyesight by accidents—from injuries by scissors, gunshot wounds and by powder and nitro-glycerine explosions. A very heavy per cent. of the remainder of the cases was those where blindness developed in early infancy, while the rest were examples of inherited blindness. The proportion of males and females in the table is about evenly divided, although experience has shown that the proportion of children born blind rests more heavily upon the female sex, while that of accidental blindness rests particularly on the male sex. It is interesting to note the immediate causes of blindness, either hereditary or developed early in infancy, the latter being practically the same as the former. The greatest number of cases of total blindness was resultant from ophthalmia neonatorum, which is a complete obliteration of the field of vision. The next heaviest factor was the ulcer of the cornea. Then came white atrophy, which is a complete paralysis and destruction of the optic nerves leading to the brain. The eye, in other words, can see of itself, but cannot transmit the impression to the brain. There were four cases of congenital cataract, two of amolyopia, two of total glaucoma, and one of irritation of the lids. The greatest number of cases of partial blindness was caused by granular lids, the next by extreme myopia or near-sightedness, two cases of albinism, and there was one that is believed to have been traced positively and directly to consanguineous marriage. Speaking of this the oculist said that the report conclusively showed the existence of blindness in a family for generations.

"There are several curious examples of the power of the blood to transmit blindness from one generation to the next," continued the physician. There have been in the institution alluded to above three children, all of whom are totally blind. The father has perfect eye sight, but the mother is blind in one eye. A fourth child, partially blind in both eyes, is living at home with her parents. Another case is that of a family in Anne Arundel county, Maryland. The father and mother enjoy perfect eyesight and are in good health, and yet their four sons are totally blind. They were not actually born blind, but the loss of sight began when they were between five and six years of age, and soon developed into total blindness through the destruction of the optic nerves. Ninety cases out of every hundred of blindness developing in infancy present the problem of hereditary action. The question as to whether close intermarriage will produce blindness, or imbecility, or both, is far from a satisfactory solution. Some years ago it was generally accepted by oculists and by scientific investigators that blindness and imbeciility could both be ascribed primarily to such marriages, but there are several notable historical instances that tend to show that this theory is not reliable. There is the Rothschild family, of millionaire bankers. They have intermarried closely for centuries, but no evil results have been noticed. There are several French and Huguenot families in this country that have intermarried down to first cousins during a long period of time, notably the Dupont family, the great powder manufacturers, but there have not been evil consequences. In one family in particular uninterrupted and high standards of beauty among the women and business capacity and physical best balance among the men have been maintained. It is an open question, whether the blood of itself, being pure and free from taint by admixture through generations deteriorates its quality or introduces in it the taint of disease or weakens the vitality of the organism so as to expose certain points—for instance, the eyes, or the ears, or the brain—to what will result in blindness, deafness or imbecility. But as to the tendency of the blood to transmit blindness and scrofulous affections that crop out in the shape of blindness there is no doubt. Scrofulous blindness goes hand in hand with imbecility, and has been known beyond doubt to reach as far distant beyond its origin as the third generation, when it dies out. How to prevent hereditary blindness, then, is one of the greatest practical questions of the times."

HEALTH HINTS.

Dr. Napier's investigations have taught him that macaroni, peas, beans, and lentils, all work antagonistically to the desire for alcoholic drinks.

An almost unfailing remedy for restlessness and sleeplessness in children is to take them into the open air for a little time before sending them to bed.

An application of distilled water or rain-water, with which has been mixed a small amount of cream of tartar, will cure inflamed eyes. A solution of refined borax—not too strong—is also good.

The juice of the common milk weed will generally cure warts on the hand or face. It is an inexpensive and painless application, and much preferable to cutting the excrescences out, which will not always extirpate them. It will probably serve the same purpose on the teats of cows, where warts often come and cause much inconvenience in milking.

The *Druggists' Circular* says: "Acids prescribed for the purpose of correcting the gastric juice should be taken before meals, so as to produce a copious secretion of the gastric glands during the meal. Alkalies intended to counteract the acidity of the stomach should be taken at meals; but when it is intended that they should be absorbed by the blood, they should be given fasting."

SCIENTIFIC AND INDUSTRIAL.

The French government has had constructed a machine which, with the engine operating it, weighs thirty-five tons, which will cut steel plates an inch in thickness. It is used in cutting plates for cruisers.

A French scientist, who says he has investigated 5,400 shocks of earthquakes, attributes them, like the tides, to the influence of the sun and the moon. The interior sea of fire, he argues, is subject to the same laws as the surface sea of water.

In response to some thousands of circulars, Dr. Sophus Trombolt has received the testimony of 144 persons in Norway concerning the emission of sound by the northern light. Of these persons, 91 believe in the aurora sound, and 53 assert that they have heard it themselves. The sound is variously described as sizzling, hissing, whizzing, crackling, rushing, rippling, rolling, flapping, creaking, roaring, etc.

The longest spans of overhead telegraph wire in the world have recently been put up by the French authorities in Cochin China. These are erected across the river Mekong, posts 160 feet high having been placed on each side of the river at a spot where the width is 2,560 feet, and from these silicious bronze wires—one .04 of an inch and the other .035 of an inch in diameter—are suspended across the stream.

The action of superheated steam on molten cast-iron, rich in carbon, has yielded a product identical with the hydrocarbons forming crude petroleum. Berthelot thinks this discovery offers a possible explanation of the origin of petroleum, viz.: Sea-water penetrates fissures to depths where the earth is very hot, forming super-heated steam, which, coming in contact with melted iron rich in carbon, is decomposed into hydrogen and oxygen. The oxygen unites with the iron to form oxide of iron, and the hydrogen combines with the carbon, the resulting hydrocarbons passing in a gaseous state to a rock-strata suitable for their condensation as oil.

By means of an ingenious machine, wood intended for paper pulp is shaved off so finely that it is ready to go at once into the boiler. The machine takes a log twelve inches in length, which it revolves at a speed of 1,000 revolutions per minute, and a sharp cutter shaves off a shaving so thin that it would take 750 of them to make an inch, a nicety of execution which may be judged of by the fact that 200 sheets of ordinary paper are required to make an inch. As described, the knife of this machine has a sliding motion, and gradually moves forward as the block decreases in diameter, and, in order that it shall not become dull and the fiber consequently fail to be of uniform thickness, there is provided a unique arrangement of whetstones constantly at work on the knife.

The Sleep of Children.

This is scarcely a secondary matter to food and dress. We know how few days one can retain their reason or life if sleep be utterly prevented. There are fearful old tales of deaths from this torture alone.

Firstly, children, at least a nervous child, should sleep alone. Its stronger bedfellow draws upon its strength in some as yet unexplained manner, and one will be too hot and the other too cold with the same blankets.

An aged or a weary person also exhausts the vitality of a child. In most elegant homes we see the double beds being replaced by two single ones, side by side. The change has wrought incredible marvels in the health and temper of children.

Again, all children and most adults should have beds which yield to the body. Children are much more likely to suffer in this regard, their prettiest cradles and cribs often having slat or stiff wicker bottoms which would make even our stronger muscles ache. Twice as long sleeps would they take and wake smiling, did we give them the most elastic woven spiral wire with not too heavy a bed atop. The old-fashioned cord-bottomed bedsteads were poorly replaced by any slats or cheap springs; or the light stir-up-able straw beds by their modern substitutes of moss, cotton, excelsior or indeed tied mattresses of any sort except curled hair. The English have followed none of these cheap fashions of misery, and, indeed, every thrifty English, Irish, German or Scandinavian girl emigrant used to bring her feather bed, knowing that a bed must yield to support all parts of the body to rest it.

A hair mattress in two parts weighing a little more than thirty pounds, over a feather bed on a woven wire mattress is the ideal bed. The single wire mattress costs but three dollars, and with merely a comforter is better than the average children's bed.

A nice cradle or crib bottom can be made of a piece of the woven wire tacked on, or of elastic webbing tacked across at distances of four inches. If beds are not yielding, children will lie on their backs, heating them much more than is feared in a soft bed. If the clothing is fitly loosened and removed, as should be even in day naps, the longer naps and the freedom from taking cold through perspired clothing when awakened will amply compensate in time for the few minutes spent.—*Boston Traveler.*

Warming Rooms.

A correspondent writing from Vienna says: "The stoves are large, about six feet high and two broad, but have a small place for the fire. So, when the fire is kindled, heat is given out to the sides of the stoves before it can lose itself in the flue. In Russia the stoves have a number of flues, usually six, up the first of which the heated smoke goes, down the second, up the third, etc., so that by the time it reaches the chimney it is almost cold. A handful of wood warms the stove enough to heat a large room. When the fire is burned out the communication to the chimney and room are cut off, then the stove slowly radiates its accumulated heat into the room. Where I am writing this letter is a large white earthenware stove six feet high with forty-eight square feet of surface. A pound of coal sets it going and keeps the room warm for the greater part of the day."—*Herald of Health.*

Coffee made with distilled water is said to have a greatly improved aroma. It seems that the mineral carbonates in common water render the tannin of the coffee berry soluble, but the drug will not dissolve in distilled water.

Time is the London cabmen's slang for money. If they wish to express 9s 9d they say that "it's a quarter to 10;" if 3s 6d, "half-past 3;" if 11s 9d, "a quarter to 12." The system is simple if not very grand.

A COCOANUT PLANTATION.

AN INDUSTRY THAT IS SPREADING IN FLORIDA.

Thousands of Acres Planted by One Firm—Features of the Business—Prices and Profits.

E. T. Field, a member of the firm of Field & Osborne, extensive cocoanut growers in Florida, said to a New York *Tribune* reporter: "We are located in Dade county, Florida, which is near the extreme southern end of the peninsula, on the Atlantic coast. There, between Cape Florida and Jupiter Inlet, we have now about 8,000 acres of land which we are devoting to cocoanut walks, which is the distinctive name applied to these plantations. We began our purchase of land there about three years ago, buying it from the government at a low price. It being in the Everglade region, as will be seen by a glance at the map, the land has never been considered of much value for any purpose, whatever it may become by an extensive system of drainage. Here we are upon the shore of the sea, a needed requisite in the successful growth of the cocoanut palm. The soil is a porous coral sand. From Cape Florida north for a distance of ninety miles, running parallel with the coast, are bays, rivers and sounds disconnected by narrow strips of land, but themselves connected by inlets to the ocean, through which the tide ebbs and flows. Between these and the ocean is our strip of land, which varies in width from twenty rods to a little over a mile, being elevated nearest the ocean and sloping gently toward the west.

This chain of inland waters receiving the fresh water flowing from the Everglades prevents its leaching through this strip of land. Easterly winds frequently drive the Gulf Stream waters against the coast beach as far north as Lake Worth; these waters being about eighty degrees Fahrenheit, a tropical climate is produced and a fine growth of vegetation is insured. We are fanned by the breezes wafted to us from the Gulf Stream, and everything favors rank, luxuriant vegetable growth. Here during the past two years we have planted 200,000 cocoanuts. We take all our help and implements from the North. The total population of Dade county in 1880 was only 257. Our planting is done in winter, when I take my family south with me and superintend the work in person. At other seasons the trees help themselves and very little cultural attention is needed."

"At what age do the trees come into bearing?"

"From six to seven years from planting. Then they will average about two nuts per tree and bear continually almost until seventy or eighty years old. We plant about twenty feet apart, which gives about 100 trees to the acre or a little more."

"What about prices and profits?" Mr. Field was asked.

"During the last three years prices by the cargo have ranged from $20 to $75 a thousand; $20 being the lowest figure for the most common kinds. This is for the nuts delivered in New York; the freight and expense from the tree to market will not exceed $5 a thousand."

"Is there no danger of overstocking the market?"

"The demand for cocoanuts is now almost unlimited. I have a profitable offer for all I can raise in years to come. The nut will be used green to a much larger extent than now when people know how good it is; and the water, which is then clear and not milky as when ripe, will be highly relished as a beverage. When we eat the nut from the shell with a spoon at the south it is soft and rich. Then the husk, which is generally thrown away in America, is a valuable part which is soon to be utilized. Experiments to separate the fibre by machinery are now in progress, and the device is nearly perfected. In addition to this, there is not sufficient land in Florida adapted to the growth of the cocoanut to overstock the market if all was planted to it. Perhaps not over 1,000,000 trees could be grown there successfully."

Mr. Field said that a sufficient number of cocoanut palms have been growing in South Florida for forty years fully to demonstrate the certainty of success. And these trees compare most favorably with the most successful in other countries, both in quality and quantity of product. But not until about six years ago was any attention given to this industry in that State. About that time a few thousand were planted at Lake Worth, part of which are now in bearing. Since then residents of Key West have planted several thousand on the different keys, which are nearly all composed of thin coral sand, varying in width from ten to a hundred feet, and it is thought these keys will soon be devoted entirely to the growth of the cocoanut. Messrs. Field & Osborne already have about 80,000 growing on Key Biscayne. An advantage which Florida possesses over the West India islands and other tropical regions where the cocoanut is grown is nearness to the United States market. Those who visited the New Orleans exposition saw many fine specimens of the cocoanut palm, some of which were twenty or thirty feet high. They grow to a height of 100 feet in their native region, and the tree is an interesting object. It bears both male and female flowers, the leaves curving downward being from twelve to twenty feet long. The fruit is borne from a long pointed spathe, which is curious.

Remains of a Mammoth Animal.

Dr. J. Ireland, of Henley, who, with A. G. Smith and others, has been mining at Soda Bar, on Cottonwood creek, about two miles this side of Cole's Siskiyou Mountain house, brought to town this week a mammoth horn, also jaw, teeth, vertebræ and other fossils of an extinct animal, which he calls the oreox. They were found forty-five feet below the surface, which indicates that this animal died thousands of years ago, the accumulating debris of ages past covering the carcass to the extent stated. The horn is five and a half feet long, in the shape of a cow's horn, and is eight inches in diameter at the base. The teeth and other bones are of mammoth size. An animal built in proportion to them would weigh at least ten tons when alive. The teeth, horn, etc., gives evidence that the animal was of the bovine species, one of which, if good beef, would be equal to a pretty good-sized band of cattle of the present day. —*Freka (Cal.) Journal.*

Physicians in the Sandwich Islands have come to the conclusion that the only way to stop the alarming spread of leprosy is to begin vaccinating with leprosy microbes, but no one has yet been found who is willing to submit to the operation.

NEWS AND NOTES FOR WOMEN

There is a woman dentist in Amsterdam.

Paris is trying hard to revive the hoop-skirt.

Sashes are fastened on the right side with large buckles.

Quilted silk trimmings are used on some of the costumes.

Ribbons with Roman stripes in plush or velvet will be much worn.

"Bridesmaids let out by the day" is the legend on a Parisian signboard.

A census shows 3,000,000 skeletons in that closet of Paris, the catacombs.

Several of the young women of the Harvard annex ride to their recitations on tricycles.

The position of State librarian at Des Moines, Ia., is well filled by a woman, Mrs. S. B. Maxwell.

Plaid and plain fabrics of the same texture, in figured and plain mohair are among the leading combinations for girl's costumes.

There is a pincushion craze going on, and every imaginable shape is to be seen. The newest kind are the long, narrow Duchesse.

Ivory is again utilized in combs, hair-pins, brooches, earrings and the like, beside the faces of purses, prayerbooks and albums.

Fancy pins, coming under no special classification, are in great favor. These pins are shorter than the old lace pin, and unique in design.

Felt hats with rounded crowns and rather broad brims have a scarf of gauze or fancy canvas around them, drawn up in front and mixed with cock's plumes.

Long plush outer garments are fashionable in London. Even the redingote shape is seen in the inharmonious material which is only suited to short wraps.

A woman in Fannin county, Texas, recently gave birth to five boys, to whom she has given the names of Cleveland, Hendricks, Bayard, Manning and Cheno- with respectively.

A pretty and effective garniture for evening wear on either colored or black silk, is a front and vest trimming of chenille and jets in some pretty designs. These are new also.

A purse in shape of a baby stocking is the latest coin holder. The knitting silk, with beads, is more durable than silk alone, beside being prettier. It draws up with a little cord and tassels.

Many of the shapes both of hats and bonnets are pinched up in front and cut off at the back, and in many cases it is difficult to tell whether the article is intended for hat or bonnet until it is trimmed.

Heavily braided and embroidered dress patterns are to be had in very artistic designs, and as there is a great variety of such imported there is not the usual danger of finding any one design too common.

Long trains are not to be worn except for bridal dresses. The graceful rounded demi-train is better liked and far more convenient. Short skirts are better liked than trained skirts for all occassions of little ceremony.

The new Tam o'Shanters are now made of one colored material, matching the costume, with straps of two-inch-wide velvet, of a different or deeper hue, brought from underneath the full crown, carried up to the centre of it, ending where the woolen tuft usually is in a cluster of loops.

Broad bands of beads crocheted are used for ornamenting the front of house dresses, and are meant to accompany the cuirass or jersey studded with beads. Jet, gold and steel make a most beautiful combination, and will be worn by those who can afford them, for the price is the modest one of $100 the set.

Sashes will be worn with all materials and are imported to match most of the new fabrics whether of wool or silk. Ladies who are skilful in embroidery make their own sashes from any of the wool dress materials, simply getting them stamped and working them in regular embroidery or Kensington stitch.

Girls' dresses are made with hemmed skirts. Side plaits are arranged in rows of two or three, having spaces between the clusters. The short drapery is plated at the back. The bodices may be plain or in blouse form, and open over perpendicularly plaited vests, which, with the high collar and cuffs, may be made of contrasting material.

Buckles, clasps, slides and hooks, in gold, silver, steel, bronze, enamel, pearl, amber, jet and any combination of these materials, are to be used with a free hand this winter, many being seen where there is little excuse for their being, and while so many other appropriate garnitures are in vogue they sometimes offend good taste by their use.

All kinds of jackets and vests are fashionable; some are in the shape of a paletot, open in front over a tight-fitting waistcoat. Let ladies who possess paletots take the hint by cutting them as short as an ordinary basque-bodice, fitting them at the back and opening them over a waistcoat of velvet or plush—plush is coming into favor again as a trimming for dresses and mantles. The paletot is fastened at the neck only, whence the fronts fall loose over the waistcoat.

M. Penali, a portrait painter in Lyons, France, was engaged to be married to Mlle. Minnie Bernard, and the day of the wedding had been announced. A short time ago Penali said to his fiancee, "I hope you have paid deference to my antipathy and ordered all your clothes without a bustle." The girl smiled and replied, "Sooner than wear a wedding dress without a tournure I shall never wear any at all." The artist earnestly protested, and finally begged her to choose between him and her devotion to fashion. The result was not in his favor, and he left the same evening for Egypt.

Extent of the British Empire.

The queen of Great Britain and Ireland rules over 310,000,000 of people (an increase in fifteen years of 55,000,000), occupying an area of almost 10,000,000 square miles. The trade carried on by these 310,000,000 amounts to $5,500,000,000 a year. Their flag floats over three-fifths of all the shipping on the seas. London, their capital city, has (with its suburbs) a population of five and one-quarter millions! No civilized empire has existed at all comparable to the British empire, either in ancient or in modern times.—*Troy Times.*

A Hospitable Welcome.

"And are you glad to see me, my little man?" asked the bishop of Bobby.

"Yes, sir," relied Bobby.

"And why are you glad to see me?"

"Because it's only when you come that we have anything for dinner worth eating."—*New York Sun.*

ALONE.

I walk alone!
Wrapped in my somber veil I pass alone,
Unknown, unnoticed, 'mid the hurrying throng.
The summer breezes die, the bleak winds moan,
The streets seem empty, as I walk alone.

I stand alone,
Who once in weakness leaned on stronger arms,
Secure, in haven blest, from Life's alarms;
On barren shores, where broken spars are strewn
And wild waves madly beat, I stand alone.

I work alone!
For life has sordid cares and weary years,
And seeds are sown though watered oft with tears;
The fair field flowers look up with petals blown,
I cannot pick them as I work alone.

I weep alone!
The hearts that loved thee mourned for one short day,
And then the world passed on its wonted way;
Thy place is filled, thy grave with grass is grown—
My heart is empty as I weep alone.

I live alone!
Though in my home our children's voices sound,
Though friends with loving thoughts have wrapped me round.
Out of my life its tenderest meaning gone,
My heart seems dead, as thus I live alone!

I'll sleep alone!
Ah! happy, darling, some day at thy feet
The rest may come, so strange, so passing sweet;
And softly, on dull ears, a tender tone
May fall and wake me, as I sleep alone.

—*Boston Transcript.*

HUMOR OF THE DAY.

A man in Chicago advertises 500 rheumatic plasters for sale—achers of 'em, as it were.—*Current.*

Speaking of hunting. Binks says the abode of the dear is a fashionable millinery shop.—*Merchant Traveler.*

It's very sweet, you know, to kiss
A winsome fair and modest Miss:
But when the lady is a Mrs.,
Most folks would rather save their krs.
—*Merchant Traveler.*

The mule has one more leg than a milking-stool, and he can stand on one and wave the other three round in as many different directions.—*Goodall's Sun.*

"Miss Little is very slight, ain't she?" asked Jaimson. "Yes," said Johnson, who had been jilted by her the evening before; "yes, and she is not satisfied with being slight herself, but would slight me, also."—*Stockton Maverick.*

Mr. Featherly (making an evening call)—Bobby, won't you come and sit on my knee? Bobby, (accepting the proffered seat)—All right, Mr. Featherly. Pa told ma to-day that you ought to be sat down on once in a while.—*New York Sun.*

First Scotch boatman—"Weel, Geordie, hoo got ye on the day?" Second ditto (drouthy, he had been out with a Free Kirk minister, a strict abstainer)—"Nae ava. The auld carle had nae whusky, sae I took him whaur there was nae fush!"—*Punch.*

"

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885.

Entered as second-class matter at the Post Office at Salem N.C.]

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Now is the time to subscribe. It will be our endeavor to make the PRESS more interesting and entertaining than ever.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

Salem, N. C., Jan. 5, 1885.

Next week closes the 33rd volume of the PRESS. We wish a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year, to all our patrons.

—Greensboro is the home of five judges and fifteen lawyers.

—Hon. O. H. Dockery is said to have been stricken with paralysis.

—Congress adjourned on Monday for the Christmas holidays.

—Rev. Cephas Bennett, a Baptist missionary, who has been in Burmah since 1828, died there recently.

—The French government has made a contract with a Chicago house for two million pounds of beef.

—It is feared there will be serious trouble with the Mormons in the near future.

—B. Gratz Brown died at his home near St. Louis, on the 20th. He was on the Greeley ticket for Vice President.

The High Point *Enterprise*, of the 18th, is a 16-page issue. It is claimed to be the largest paper ever published in the State.

—A very bold robbery was committed in Charlotte last week. The inmates of the house were put under the influence of chloroform. It is reported that a burglary was committed in High Point Tuesday.

—Vanderbilt, among his bequests, wills $10,000 to the University of North Carolina, and $100,000 to the New Dorp Moravian church, on Staten Island, N. Y., of which Rev. W. H. Vogler, a native of this place, is pastor.

—A colored man named Alexander Thomas, of Davidson county, has been sent to the penitentiary for three years for shooting into trains on the R. & D. R. R.—*High Point Enterprise.*

—Jethro Almond, the youth who robbed the mail between Salisbury and Albemarle has had his trial and been sentenced to three years in the Albany penitentiary.

—Gen. Robert Toombs died at his residence in Washington, Ga., on Tuesday, the 15th inst. The whole town was in mourning at his funeral, and the M. E. church was appropriately draped.

—On the 15th, at midnight, a railroad accident occurred on the East Tennessee and Georgia R. R., near Atlanta, killing 12 persons, fatally injuring 3, and 10 others badly wounded.

—The combined capital of the great firm of the Rothschilds is estimated by persons pretending to know at no less a sum than $1,000,000,000, fully one-half of which has been gained within twenty-five years.

—The Rockingham *Rocket* again speaks of the exodus of negroes from Richmond county. Monday forty families left Lilesville for Kansas. Many from Harnett county left at the same time. Hundreds more are ready to move.

—B. W. Metts, a negro preacher, arrested on the train for robbing the satchel of Rev. W. D. Cook, col., had a preliminary hearing before Mayor Freeland at Durham, says the *Reporter*. The evidence as to his guilt being sufficient to warrant the action he was bound over to the Superior Court in a bond of $200, and not giving this he went to jail.

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Can always be relied upon, not only to carry in stock the best of everything, but to secure the Agency for such articles as have well-known merit, and are popular with the people, thereby sustaining the reputation of being always enterprising, and ever reliable. Having secured the Agency for the celebrated Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, will sell it on a positive guarantee. It will surely cure any and every affection of the Throat, Lungs, and Chest, and to show our confidence, we invite you to call and get a Trial Bottle Free.

There is in session at Washington D. C., the Public Health Association of America, to which body North Carolina contributes some prominent members. The importance of the subject it considers—public hygiene—is apparent at a glance. Hygiene is the ounce of prevention that makes unnecessary the pound of cure. The health of communities depends as much on adequate sewerage or proper drainage, pure air, the right construction of buildings and so forth, as on skillful medication.—*Star.*

CONGRESS.

The House, on Friday, the 8th, after a steady six hours' session, passed the "Morrison Code of Rules," with the exception of a single important amendment, prohibiting all riders on appropriation bills. Thus Congress will have to make all the appropriations "pure and simple" for the various branches of the government as they exist.

Two bills have passed Congress. The first removes the disabilities of Gen. Lawton, and the second grants a pension of $5,000 a year to Mrs. Grant.

There are 1,200 nominations for the confirmation of the U. S. Senate.

A hot partisan debate sprung up on Tuesday and Wednesday last in the Senate over the Dakota State matter. The territory of Dakota has been seeking admission into the Union as a State for some time. The last Congress refused admission because several counties had virtually repudiated their bonds, and the territorial government refused to become responsible for them. The bill now before Congress comprises about one-half of the territory and excludes the repudiating counties. A State government has been formed, and the Democratic Senators contend that such action of the territory is revolutionary, while the Republicans contend that the organization is only preparatory to their admission as a State, and cite similar action in other territories before their admission as States No final action.

A Remarkable Book.

A remarkable book has recently been issued by the Historical Publishing Company, of Philadelphia and St. Louis, entitled, "The World's Wonders." It is a history of all the great explorations of the world, and the wonderful things seen by the explorers in the Polar and Tropical regions of the earth. The work is by the rising young author, Mr. J. W. Buel, whose books have had such remarkable success during the past few years. It has many excellent features, is highly recommended as a work of value and interest, and although issued only ten months ago, we learn from the publishers that it has already reached the marvelous circulation of 40 large editions, surpassing the record of any other book ever published in this country. It is sold by subscription only, and persons desiring employment will find the publishers' advertisement in another column of this paper.

—*Demorest's Magazine* for January, 1886, is unusually bright and entertaining. Julian Hawthorne's story is completed, and a serial entitled "That Other Person," by Mrs. Alfred Hart, is commenced. Other good articles are "Victor Hugo," "The City of Skulls," and an "Orange Grove." "A Plea for the Jig-saw and Jack-knife" will claim the attention of those who desire to beautify their homes inexpensively. The departments devoted to fashion, art, and household decoration are very full, and the pictorial illustrations are excellent. The frontispiece, "Naughty Boy," is a new method of photogravure; and the admirers of Raphael will be pleased to see an engraving of his fine painting. "St. John in the Desert," which adorns this number.

An Excellent Paper.

It seems almost unnecessary for us to call attention to a paper so well and favorably known as the *Youth's Companion*, of Boston. It has been for fifty-eight years a weekly visitor, and each year has shown more clearly its wonderful usefulnes to the class of readers for whom it is prepared.

It would be interesting to trace its influence in the case of two families, one of which began, we will suppose, twenty years ago, to provide it for their children to read, while the other furnished the more sensational publications. The contrast would no doubt prove a striking one.

Parents can give their children few things of more value and importance in their growth of mind and of character than a wide-awake, intelligent, wholesome paper into whose management the publishers put conscience and moral purpose as well as money and ability.

—A party paid ten dollars for a horse at an auction sale. The horse was lame, bruised all over, had the scratches, and was terribly "galled." A bottle of Salvation Oil, costing 25 cents, was used, and in two weeks you would not have known the animal. It is now valued at two hundred dollars.

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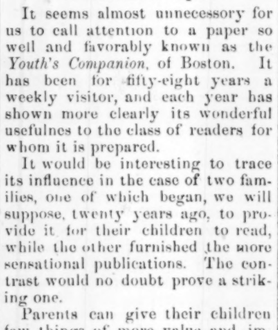

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More than 200,000 Copies Monthly.

Among the features for the coming volume, which begin with the November number, are

The War Papers
By General Grant and Others.

These will be continued (most of them illustrated) until the chief events of the Civil War have been described by leading participants on both sides General Grant's papers include descriptions of the battles of Chattanooga and the Wilderness. General McClellan will write of Antietam, General D. C. Buell of Shiloh, Generals Pope, Longstreet and others of the Second Bull Run, etc., etc. Naval combats, including the fight between the *Kearsarge* and the *Alabama*, by officers of both ships, will be described.

The "Recollections of a Private" and special war papers of an anecdotal or humorous character will be the features of the year.

Serial Stories by
W. D. Howells, Mary Hallock Foote, and George W. Cable.

Mr. Howells's serial will be in lighter vein than "The Rise of Silas Lapham." Mrs. Foote's is a story of mining life, and Mr. Cable's a novelette of the Acadians of Louisiana. Mr. Cable will also contribute a series of papers on Slave songs and dances, including negro serpent-worship, etc.

SPECIAL FEATURES.

Include "A Tricycle Pilgrimage to Rome," illustrated by Pennell; Historical Papers by Edward Eggleston, and others; Papers on Persia, by S. G. W. Benjamin, lately U. S. minister, with numerous illustrations; Astronomical Articles, practical and popular, on "Sidereal Astronomy"; Papers on Christian Unity by representatives of various religious denominations; Papers on Manual Education, by various experts, etc., etc.

SHORT STORIES

By Frank R. Stockton, Mrs. Helen Jackson (H. H.), Mrs. Mary Hallock Foote, Joel Chandler Harris, H. H. Boyesen, T. A. Janvier, Julian Hawthorne, Richard M. Johnston, and others; and poems by leading poets. The Departments,—"Open Letters," "Bric-a Brac," etc., will be fully sustained.

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1886.

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ILLUSTRATED.

The December Number will begin the Seventy-second Volume of *Harper's Magazine*. Miss Woolson's novel, "East Angels," and Mr. Howell's "Indian Summer"—holding the foremost place in current serial fiction—will run through several numbers, and will be followed by serial stories from R. D. Blackmore and Mrs. D. M. Craik. A new editorial department, discussing topics suggested by the current literature of America and Europe, will be contributed by W. D. Howell's, beginning with the January number. The great literary event of the year will be the publication of a series of papers—taking the shape of a story, and depicting characteristic features of American society as seen at our leading pleasure resorts—written by Charles Dudley Warner, and illustrated by C. S. Reinhart. The *Magazine* will give special attention to American subjects, treated by the best American writers, and illustrated by leading American artists.

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1886.

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AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

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THE MOST WONDERFUL FAMILY REMEDY EVER KNOWN. FOR INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL USE.

CURES—Diphtheria, Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis, Neuralgia, Rheumatism, Bleeding at the Lungs, Hoarseness, Influenza, Hacking Cough, Whooping Cough, Catarrh, Cholera Morbus, Dysentery, Chronic Diarrhœa, Kidney Troubles, and Spinal Diseases. Pamphlet free. Dr. I. S. Johnson & Co., Boston, Mass.

PARSONS' PILLS

MAKE NEW, RICH BLOOD.

These pills were a wonderful discovery. No others like them in the world. Will positively cure or relieve all manner of disease. The information around each box is worth ten times the cost of a box of pills. Find out about them and you will always be thankful. One pill a dose. Illustrated pamphlet free. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25c. in stamps. Dr. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., 23 C.H. St., Boston.

Sheridan's Condition Powder is absolutely pure and highly concentrated. One ounce is worth a pound of any other kind. It is strictly a medicine to be given with food. Sold everywhere, or sent by mail for 25 cents in stamps. 2 1-4 lb. air-tight tin cans, $1 (by mail, $1.20. Six cans by express, prepaid, for $5.00.

MAKE HENS LAY

Nothing on earth will make hens lay like it. It cures chicken cholera and all diseases of hens. Is worth its weight in gold. Illustrated book by mail free.

DR. I. S. JOHNSON & CO., Boston.

Godey's LADY'S BOOK AND THE PEOPLE'S PRESS

BOTH FOR ONE YEAR, $3.00.

Each month for 1886 GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK, "the old reliable magazine," will contain a beautifully engraved frontispiece, illustrations of prevailing fashions in colors and black and white, designs of the latest novelties in fancy work in colors or black and white, of **Berlin work, crochet, drawn-thread work, embroidery, knitting, knotting or macrame, lace, netting, Poonah painting and tatting,** with complete instruction for the same. In addition to plain directions and perfect illustrations of the various stitches, and instructions in different kinds of **fancy work,** the magazine will contain many useful and elegant designs for a great variety of articles not affected by changes of fashion. It is so admirably adapted to its purpose as to be indispensable to the work-table of every lady. **A FULL SIZE CUT PAPER PATTERN,** of which you can make your own selection from any design illustrated in the magazine, **FREE OF COST,** exhaustive notes on **fashions** with full description of those illustrated, a department of **recipes** that have been practically tested before publication, a department on **housekeeping** and **dressmaking,** two pages of **select music,** an **architectural design,** a department of **agriculture,** besides **novels, novelettes, stories, history, biographical sketches, poetry, notes on music, art, literature, scientific miscellany** and current events of the day by the best magazine writers. The mechanical production of the book will excel that of any other $2.00 magazine published. The twelve books during the year will constitute a volume of over one thousand pages. Price $2.00. A sample copy 15 cents. Liberal terms to club raisers.

Address,
GODEY'S LADY'S BOOK,
P. O. Box H H, PHILADELPHIA.

LOOK OUT.

I am daily receiving my FALL and WINTER GOODS, all of which have ben bought at

EXTREMELY LOW FIGURES.

Large lot CASIMERES, KERSEYS, JEANS, SHIRTINGS, DOMESTIC, CALICO and LADIES DRESS GOODS. Also NOTIONS, ALL WOOL SHAWLS VERY CHEAP. MISSES and CHILDREN'S HOODS. Large Stock HATS and CAPS, MEN'S and BOYS' BOOTS, MEN'S, LADIES, MISSES, BOYS and CHILDREN'S SHOES,

RED SOLE LEATHER,

SUGAR, COFFEE, NOTIONS, SYRUP, MEAT, LARD, FISH and FANCY GROCERIES. Also DRUGS and SPICES, CROCKERY and GLASSWARE.

I AM AGENT FOR

DISSOLVED BONE PHOSPHATE

FOR WHEAT,

PRICE ONLY $2.75 PER SACK.

It is highly recommended for Wheat and Grasses.

DON'T FAIL TO TRY IT.

Thanking my friends and customers for their liberal support in past and hope by honest and fair dealings to merit a continuance of your esteemed favors, I am

Very Respectfully

D. S. REID.

Winston, N. C., Sept. 17th, 1885.

HOLIDAY GOODS.

CAN ALWAYS BE FOUND

AT THE SALEM BOOK STORE

CHRISTMAS AND BIRTHDAY CARDS.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM, PROPRIETORS.

STILL AHEAD!!!

Our men are now busy making Stove Pipe to fit up in first-class style the

CAR LOAD OF

COOKING AND HEATING

STOVES

JUST RECEIVED.

Call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

A NEW FEATURE!

We have perfected arrangements with Northern firms, by which all styles of

BRASS GOODS, ANDIRONS, FENDERS, GRATES, &c.; also PLAIN and ORNAMENTAL TILE for Mantels and Hearths.

WIRE GOODS,

RAILINGS,

IRON FENCING, &c.,

can be delivered here at New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore prices. We are always glad to show our stock

OR ORDER GOODS IN OUR LINE.

Roofing, Guttering, Tin Ware, &c., still done with neatness and care. Thanking the public for past patronage,

Respectfully,

GIERSH, SENSEMAN & CO.,
MAIN ST., SALEM, N. C.

North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY. | Special Proceeding.

Francis Hendrix vs. M. C. Hendrix, Lowery Hendrix and others. | Petition for Dower.

Flora Hodges and Charles Hodges, Defendants in the above entitled action, are hereby notified to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, at his office in Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 15th day of December, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff filed in this action.

Witness my hand and official seal on this the 28th day of October, 1885.

I. S. CALL, C. S. C.
By E. O. MASTIN, D. C.

Cranor & Finley, Attorney for Plaintiff.

CATALOGUE FREE.

Send your name and address for the CEDAR COVE NURSERIES CATALOGUE, representing an immense stock of most beautiful

TREES, VINES AND PLANTS.

Over One Million Trees, Vines and Plants

for permanent orchard planting, and stock for Nurserymen.

Every variety of Apple, Peach, Pear, Cherry, Apricot, Plum, Nectarines, Grapes, Strawberries, or any other kind of fruits that is worth growing can be supplied.

Orders solicited from all planters.

Address

N. W. CRAFT.
SHORE, YADKIN CO., N. C.

North Carolina, WILKES COUNTY. | In Superior Court Special Proceeding.

James H. Johnson and wife D. A. Johnson, against Mary Anderson, Wesley A. Anderson and others. | Petition to sell land for Partition.

Wesley A. Anderson, one of the defendants named in the above entitled action, is hereby required to appear before the Clerk of the Superior Court of Wilkes County, at his office in Wilkesboro, N. C., on the 25th day of November, 1885, and answer or demur to the complaint of the Plaintiff filed in the above entitled action.

Witness my hand and seal of said court, at office in Wilkesboro, N. C., Oct. 10, 1885.

I. S. CALL, C. S. C.
By E. O. MASTEN, D. C.

John S. Cranor, Att'y for Pl'ffs.

GEO. W. HINSHAW. WADE H. BYNUM.

HINSHAW & BYNUM,

WINSTON, N. C.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL MERCHANTS,

DEALERS IN

STAR BRAND FERTILIZERS, GRASS SEEDS AND COUNTRY PRODUCE.

FARMERS' SUPPLIES.

1,000 BUSHELS OF CORN, 10,000 POUNDS CORN CHOP, 5000 pounds Bolted Meal, 20,000 pounds Ship Stuff, 200 Bags Flour, 25,000 pounds Side Meat, 2,000 pounds Canvassed Hams, 1,000 pounds Breakfast Bacon, 3,000 pounds Lard, 200 bags Coffee, 100 bbls. Extra C, White Extra C. and Granulated Sugar, 50 bbls. Syrup and Porto Rico Molasses, 5 bbls. Rice, 50 Kegs of Soda, 1,000 seamless sacks Salt, 25 bbls. 110 and 150 test Coal Oil, 2,000 pounds of Sole Leather, 1,000 pairs Half Soles, and many other goods in same line, all of which will be sold at bottom prices by

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

HARDWARE.

200 KEGS CUT NAILS, 25 KEGS ASSORTED HORSE AND MULE Shoes, Horse Shoe Nails, Shovels, Spades, Forks, Mattocks, Handled Hoes, Grain Scythes and Cradles, Grass Scythes, Snaths and Whet Stones, Horse Collars, Hames, Back Bands, Trace Chains, Log Chains, Hand Saws and Files, Cross Cut Saws and Files, Mill Saw Files, Hammers, Hatchets, Axes, Pocket Knives, Table Knives and Forks, Spoons, Butcher and Tobacco Knives, Smoothing Irons, Apple and Peach Parers, Knob, Stock, Pad, Chest, Till, Wardrobe and Jail Locks, Lap or Repair Links, Hooks and Staples, Steel Plows, Bed Fasteners, Hat and Coat Hooks, Sewing and Pegging Awls and Hafts, Iron and Steel Squares, Narrow and Loose Joint Butts, Shutter Hinges. Strap and T Hinges, Screws, Fire Irons, Tacks, Finishing Nails, Cartridges, Gun Caps, Shot and Bar Lead, Coffee Mills, Frying Pans, Brass Kettles, and a full line of Staple Hardware at very low prices. When you need anything in this line it will pay you to see

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

SUNDRIES.

LINSEED (RAW AND BOILED) OIL, COPAL, JAPAN AND OTHER Varnishes, Lewis' White Lead, Window Glass and Putty, 2 and 3 Hoop Painted and Cedar Buckets, Plain, Painted and Cedar Tubs, 3 and 4 gallon Well Buckets, 1, 2, 3, 4½, 5 and 10 gallon Oak Kegs, 2, 3 and 4 String Brooms, 3, 4, 5 and 10 gallon Cedar Churns, 4 and 5 gallon Shipping Cans, Jute, Sisel and Cotton Rope, and many more articles in same line. No one sells cheaper than

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

FRUIT JARS, QUART AND ½ GALS., STONE CROCKS, JUGS, JARS, and Churns, Tin Buckets, Coffee Pots, Oil Cans, Wash and Dish Pans, Milk Strainers and Cups, Tin Cups, Lard Cans, also many other articles which you can buy to advantage of

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

WHAT DID YOU SAY?

WE SAY IF YOU WANT PURE CANDIES, FRESH CRACKERS, Oysters, Canned Fruits, Pepper, Spice, Ginger, Sulphur, Copperas, Blue Stone, Cinnamon, Extracts, Essences, Concentrated Lye, Laundry and Toilet Soaps, Horse and Cattle Powders, Patent Medicines and such like, you cannot buy them cheaper than they will be sold to you by

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

HAVE YOU ANY HATS?

YES, SIR, ABOUT 35 CASES MEN'S AND BOY'S; STRAW FROM 5 cts. to $4. Men's and Boys' Wool and Saxony Wool from 25 cents to $1.25. Men's and Boys' Soft Finish Fur, very latest styles, from 75 cents to $5.00. Men's Stiff Hats from $1.00 to $3.00. No house carries a better or larger stock and you cannot buy cheaper of any one than you can of

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

HOW ABOUT SHOES AND BOOTS?

NOW YOU HAVE STRUCK US. WE HAVE MADE THIS LINE OF OUR business a speciality for years, and do a very large business in both Shoes and Boots. We have received at one time as many as 200 cases direct from the factories. Our stock at all times is very large, well assorted, quality good to best. WE DO NOT SELL SHODDY SHOES. We have all grades of the Bay State Boots and Shoes. A prominent farmer told us last week that he wore a pair of Bay State high-cut $1.75 Standard Screw Brogans 12 months. We have sold in the past 10 days 90 pairs of this same shoe, and have 420 pairs on the way. We have them in cheaper grade Brogans, also Bals, laced and buttoned Shoes, ranging in prices from $1.25 to $4.75. Also have all the styles for Boys and Children. We have T. Miles' Son's Philadelphia Hand Made Shoes from $3 00 to $7.00 per pair. There are no Shoes on the market, of the same class, of superior merit or more value for the same money.

We carry a very large stock of the various styles and qualities of other makes of Shoes, and can always suit you in style, fit and prices.

In addition to a full line of Bay State Boots, we carry a large stock of Calf, P Calf, Wax Kip, and Split Boots for men, boys and children, ranging in price from $1.00 to $7.00 per pair.

Our Randolph Shoe made of home tanned leather, at $2.00 per pair, is an extra good and cheap shoe.

Remember that we have the exclusive control and sale of the Bay State, T. Miles' Sons and the Randolph Shoes in this market; every pair, with their trade mark on them, is fully warranted not to rip, to wear well, and give satisfaction. Do not buy any kind of Shoes until you examine the stock of

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Do You Sell Clothing and Men's Wear?

WE CARRY A VERY LARGE STOCK OF COTTONADES, LINEN Drills, Jeans, Cassimeres, Doeskin, and have a few patterns Broad Cloth, Coat Linings, Canvass, Buttons, Buckles, Coat Bindings, &c.

We have a good assortment of medium and good quality Clothing and Overcoats, which we are selling at remarkably low prices. We also sell the Globe Unlaundried and Laundried Shirts, the best Shirts on the market at the prices, Collars, Cuffs, Ties, Men's Gauze and Merino Shirts. Merino and Cotton Drawers, &c. When you want anything in the above line come direct to

HINSHAW & BYNUM'S.

ARE YOU GOING TO TRAVEL?

Do you Want to Protect Yourself from the Sunshine and the Rain?

IF SO, COME TO US AND BUY A GOOD TRUNK, VALISE, SATCHEL, Umbrella, Rubber Overcoat, or Gossamer.

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

IF YOU WANT INK, STEEL PENS, WRITING PAPER, COPY BOOKS, Blank Books, Standard School Books, Envelopes, Slates, Pencils or anything in this line come to

HINSHAW & BYNUM'S.

STOVES AND HOLLOW WARE.

WE HAVE SOLD SEVERAL CAR LOADS OF ISAAC A. SHEPPARD'S Excelsior Cook Stoves during the last three years, and so far as we know every one has given perfect satisfaction; in all respects they are equal and in some respects superior to any and all Stoves made. Prices as low as the prices of any other good Stove. We keep in stock Nos. 16, 17, 18, 27, 28, and 28 with Reservoir. We also keep a full line of Excelsior Stove Fixtures, Ovens, Spiders, extra Lids, small Pots, Tea Kettles, Wash Pots and Wash Kettles. Do not buy any Stove until examine the Excelsior.

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

5,000 BAGS STAR BRAND WHEAT AND GRASS FERTILIZER for sale this fall. Also a full line of Field, Grass and Clover Seeds.

OUR TRADE IS STEADILY INCREASING. THE MORE GOODS WE sell the better bargains we are able to give. We invite an examination of our stock and prices.

Very Respectfully

HINSHAW & BYNUM.

Winston, N. C., July 20th, 1885-tf.

The People's Press.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1885.

LOCAL ITEMS.

AN EPITOME OF THE WEEK'S DOINGS.

Departure and arrival of Trains on the Salem Branch—N. W. N. C. R. R.

No. 9	Leaves Salem,	6.30 a. m.
" 10	Arrives "	11.25 a. m.
" 11	Leaves "	6.55 p. m.
" 12	Arrives "	1.17 a. m.

—All persons in arrears for the PRESS will please call and settle.

—Press, self-piler, for sale.

—Seven days till New Year.

—Icehouse for rent. Enquire of C. E. Crist.

—S. A. Hege has recovered from his recent illness.

—Miss Sophia Shultz has gone to Washington City for the winter.

—Miss Phebe Turner, who has been very sick, is nearly well again.

—CLOCKS of all kinds and WALKING CANES, at BEVAN'S Jewelry Store, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—Prof. Agthe will spend the holidays in New York, leaving for that place on Friday.

—G. W. Davis, of Charlotte, has now an interest in the Winston *Independent*, and is the business manager.

—The second term of the 82d Annual Session of the Salem Female Academy will begin Tuesday, Jan. 5th, 1886.

—There will be no tobacco sales at the Warehouses in Winston from the 24th of December to the 4th of January, 1886.

—For ELEGANT JEWELRY, in endless variety, go to BEVAN, the Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

EGGS! EGGS!! EGGS!!!

GIERSH & SENSEMAN want 499,999 dozen immediately for which they will pay 18 cents cash, or 20 cents trade.

—We have been informed that a farmer in Abbott's Creek township, with the help of a boy, raised 1200 bushels of corn.

—The twelve page industrial sheet of the *Winston Sentinel* is before us, mainly devoted to the business interest of the two towns.

—Largest Stock of Ladies and Gents Gold and Silver WATCHES, at J. BEVAN, Watchmaker, 55 Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—The Christmas trade has been lively for the past few days. The quantity of goods displayed for the holiday is immense for this section.

—Christmas Full Moon on the 21st, giving bright nights for the holiday season, provided the clerk of the weather is favorably inclined.

—We have in stock and are receiving daily the prettiest line of CROCKERY, GLASSWARE and LAMPS ever brought to our city. GIERSH & SENSEMAN.

—Thanks to F. H. Fries, Superintendent Salem Home Sunday School for an invitation to the Christmas Entertainment, to be given in the Moravian Church on the evening of Christmas Day.

—We were pleased to meet Capt. A. H. Horton, of Wilkesboro, on Tuesday. He and his family are with Mr. and Mrs. T. Vogler, the parents of Mrs. Horton's, for the holidays.

—Last Monday was the shortest day, 9 hours and 34 minutes, according to the calendar, although the sun apparently sets about the same time for a week or more. It is also set down as the first day of winter.

— SPECTACLES and EYE GLASSES, in Gold, Silver, Steel and Rubber frames, to suit all Eyes, you will find at BEVAN'S, the Optician, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

LARGE HOGS.—The *News* says the following hogs were butchered in Kernersville last week: Two by H. W. Lindsay, weighing 398 and 360; one by R. H. Harman, 346; three by J. N. Leak, 372, 346 and 325; three by Dr. Sapp, 315, 243 and 199.

—SOLID SILVER SPOONS and TRIPLE PLATED SILVERWARE, at bottom figures, for sale by J. BEVAN, Silversmith, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

—One of the good old customs of the Holidays is the baking of "gingercakes," highly spiced. We stepped in at Guss Reich's tin shop, a few days since, and found him busy making cake-cutters in the shape of stars, rosettes, hearts, and numerous animal shapes. He says the "cake-cutter" trade has been brisk this season. Orders for large and small churns continue to come in.

—For GOOD GOODS at reasonable prices, and polite and honest treatment, go to the reliable *Cash* store of GIERSH & SENSEMAN.

—Seventeen convicts escaped from the stockade at Dalton Sunday night. It was planned for all to escape. They had axes hid for the purpose, and when they knew there were only 2 guards on duty, one at each entrance, they rushed to one entrance which attracted both guards to this one, and immediately the convicts rushed to the other entrance, and before the guard could interfere with an axe he had picked up, 17 convicts made their escape by chopping through the door. They were fired at but no one was hit. The Sheriff of Davie brought 3 of them back on Tuesday.—*Daily.*

CHRISTMAS CONCERT.

An unusually large audience assembled in the Academy Chapel on Thursday evening last. The programme was most excellent and varied, giving general satisfaction.

The opening chorus from R. Wagner's opera Tannhauser, was, in the language of a musical friend near us, "glorious," and deserved the generous applause it received.

The singing was exceptionally good, especially the songs by Misses Rondthaler, Swift, Jones, Hunnicutt and others.

The piano music was remarkably well rendered, Misses Siddall, Hall, Mickey and Hege promising much in the future, their rendition being prompt and almost faultless.

The conclusion of the first part was from Rubinstein's opera, "The Tower of Babel," "The Song of the Sons of Shem."

The Concert concluded with a Christmas Anthem," composed by Prof. Agthe, and dedicated to his vocal pupils, a compliment which they highly appreciated. Like all of the Professor's work it was highly meritorious and "well concerted."

The music department of the Academy has certainly much to be proud of in the talent exhibited at this concert.

At the conclusion Dr. Rondthaler presented a silver smoking set to Prof. Agthe, a tribute of regard and appreciation from his pupils. The address was well given and calculated to put every body in a good humor.

The Christmas Entertainment of the Salem Boys' School, in the Academy Chapel, on Friday evening last was highly interesting. The experiments in Natural Philosophy were very pleasing and instructive, and the boys went about their work like adepts. The recitations were all exceedingly well given, and the whole programme was faithfully and successfully carried out, reflecting great credit on teachers and scholars. There was considerable enthusiasm, especially among the boys of the audience. The band gave some excellent music.

Salem Home Sunday School Concert.

Our community has for many years listened to the rehearsal of the Story of the Nativity by their children, so that they naturally expect it. They will not be disappointed this year in any respect. The Home School, which last year rendered Howard Doane's "Night of Glory," which all will remember with pleasure, is this year preparing another by the same author. The whole is very beautiful and pleasing, and the parts, although difficult, are being admirably worked out and will be well sustained. We like to see them undertake a work of this kind, not because it shows that the management of the superintendent and teachers is up with the times, but because it helps our young people to cultivate their talents in the proper direction. The Home School deserves encouragement and our people will enjoy helping them by their presence.

Your Attention.

A Grand Oyster Supper and Fair will be given by the Salem Literary Society, on New Year's Eve, from 5 to 11 o'clock, P. M. This society was organized in 1854, and since that time has accomplished a great deal of solid good among the young men of the Twin City. It has recently had to vacate the room it formerly occupied, and was therefore compelled to incur considerable expense in fitting up the large and commodious room above the new Postoffice, which it now occupies. For this reason the Society earnestly asks the public to give the matter their kind and liberal consideration. Every one will receive the worth of their money and at the same time be encouraging the young men of the community in mental and moral culture.

The Supper will be given in the Male Academy.

—We learn that the grist mill of Israel Robertson, who lives several miles from town, was entirely consumed by fire last Saturday morning before day, his cotton gin was also burned. It is not known how the fire caught.—*Daily.*

YADKIN COUNTY.—The following is the list of Jurors for the January Term, 1886, Inferior Court of Yadkin County: J H Russell, John Hinshaw, jr, Martin Phenix, J A Hoots, James Hampton, S P Davis, W W Paterson, C E Craver, W K Pendry, P L Shore, M L Woodhouse, J H James, F A Garner, I S Shields, T H Miller, I N Burch, T L Williams, S H Nading, T A Royal, J F Ray, J A Barnard, J L Reavis, S L Hauser, J A Myers, J W Crumel, I S Martin, I H Warren, D J Cockerham, S H Martin, J S Claywell,—*Republican.*

HOLIDAY GOODS

Just opened and opening at the SALEM BOOKSTORE.

GOODS NEAT, USEFUL AND CHEAP,

The miscellaneous Book and Fancy Goods are in charge of Miss Emma Fisher, who will be pleased to see her friends and the public generally.

—A list of Letters remaining in the Post Office at Salem, N. C., for the week ending Dec. 19th, 1885:

Ladies.

Miss Lizzie Beckerdite,(2)Miss Ellen Harmon.

Gentlemen.

Mr. Branson Beason, Mr. J. C. Boger, Mr. Norman Kimel, Mr Bridshe O'Neil, Mr. L. Richardson, Mr. Christian Rohn, Ramsey & Maxwell, J. F. Tucker, S. F. Williard.

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for advertised letters.

If not called for within one month they will be sent to the dead letter office.

T. B. DOUTHIT, P. M.

FOR SALE—A good mare. Enquire of

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

—B. F. Beckerdite has a felon coming on one of his thumbs and it pains him a great deal.

—Much candy will be divided among the scholars in the country schools as a Christmas treat from the different teachers.

—The wound where Joseph Beeson cut his foot is healing very slowly.

—Apples are said to be rotting very badly everywhere this winter. Many persons keep their apples too warm.

—Apples are in demand on the streets in Lexington and they sell readily at 60 cents a bushel.

—George Eller's well has gone dry and he is compelled to dig it deeper.

—Smith Green, of Davidson county, raised more than 1,000 bushels of corn this year.

—A large territory of Davidson county, including Thomasville, is being inclosed by a stock law fence.

—David Jones says that much of the wheat has frozen out during the late cold snaps.

—Madison Stewart caught 8 rabbits with his hounds in one and a half hours.

—Shooting matches are becoming common in some localities. A turkey was the prize at the one held at Madison's Stewart's, on last Saturday night.

—We know of many schools that will be closed during next week to give the scholars holiday between Christmas and New Year.

—The Sunday Schools at Eden Chapel, Clinard's Stand and Friedland will each have a Christmas tree.

—On Christmas day there will be meeting at Bethany before noon, and at Pleasant Retreat in the afternoon. Rev. Gurley will preach at both places.

—Solomon Chitty was on a trip through upper Davidson, last week. His business was repairing clocks which are out of running order. He work cheaply and found several jobs in our vicinity.

—A man tells us that the soreness can be drawn out of a cut or bruise by putting sugar on a shovel of live coals and thoroughly smoking the affected parts.

—David Jones bought his first box of matches last week. He never uses them in the house. The fire in his fire place has never died out since he has lived there. He wanted the matches to kindle a fire when he works in the woods.

—The school at Chestnut Grove is very full this winter. The attendance has not been under 34 nor over 59, but averages about 50. There are not such a large number in the district, but nearly all are sending. David Raper is the teacher.

—Your correspondent noticed that much corn ground in the vicinity of Lexington, has already been broken up for the next year's crop. It seems that farmers in this section believe in turning their ground in the fall.

—We noticed that on last Saturday, E. E. Raper, the efficient Superintendent of Education in Davidson county, was very busy examining teachers. He had a large class, and from what information we could gain they were passing a fair examination. The teachers of Davidson seem to be making considerable advancement in scholarship.

—We hear of boys who intend to buy dynamite cartridges with which they intend to make a great noise on Christmas. Unless they are more careful with them than boys generally are people will hear a sad report from them about the time they are using them. They had better handle them very carefully, or not use them at all.

—We noticed on last Saturday, that the graveyard at Midway church is inclosed by a neat wire fence. The manner of its erection shows good taste in those who planned it. The yard has been cleaned off nicely and the ground covered over with clean sand. Most of the graves are marked by beautiful tombstones.

—Rev. E. P. Parker will not preach at Hopewell on the 3rd Sunday in January. On that day he will preach at a church in Guilford county, but will preach at Hopewell on the 3rd Sunday in February, the regular monthly meeting day at that place.

—The Register of Deeds, in Davidson county, is pressed with work just now. The first day of this month he was up with his work, but since then he has been registering deeds at the rate of 10 to 15 daily, and is now about 400 deeds behind, and still the work continues to increase as the end of the month approaches.

—An unusual case was tried before Elisha Raper, Esq., of Davidson county, one day last week. A man had chained a block to his dog, and the dog crossed a fence on his owner's land, and the block remaining on the one side held the dog fast. Two boys found him in this situation and administered relief to the dog by cutting his throat. The boys were detected in the act and brought to trial. We have not heard the result of the trial and cannot say how it was disposed of.

—The question is frequently asked, "Can a person afford to raise pork with corn and slop at the prices of the present year." We believe every man should come as near raising enough pork for his own consumption as he can, for in this way he can utilize his slop and other waste matter, and even buy grain by littles and not feel the cost very much. But to buy corn to raise pork for sale, he will fall in debt. A man must manage well to make 11 pounds of pork from a bushel of corn. Corn at 77 cents a bushel would give him no profit.

—We hear that a party of men went partridge hunting in Davidson county, and shot 350 birds before they came home. This speaks well for their marksmanship, but such persons should not be allowed to kill birds in such wholesale style. Bird hunting is becoming so common a thing in some sections that many persons have been compelled to post their land against bird hunters.

—Bethany school district has petitioned the County Commissioners of Davidson to give the voters of the district an election to submit the question of levying a special school tax, to have a 4 months school. The Commissioners should make provision for every district in the county to have a four months school for the law requires it of them.

—Pleasant Nifong, Esq., killed 2 hogs last week that weighed 314 and 318 pounds. The one that weighed 318 pounds was only 13 months old and was not fed any corn from March until the corn became hard this last fall. It received milk, slop and grass during the summer. Mr. Nifong says if had received corn during the summer it would have reached more than 400 pounds.

—Some people can never be made to believe but one way, it matters not how strong facts are to the contrary. For illustration we will give an example: A man told us he kept fire in his house so long that it lost all its heat. He says it will burn wood and other combustibles, but would not make any heat. He said it would hardly bake a Johny-cake. He was obliged to remove the fire and ashes and sweep and scour the fire place, and get a new start of fire. He said after this his meals came about an hour earlier, and they were cooked much better than before. Of course this is only his notion, but you cannot make him believe anything else.

—In all cases of neuralgia there are certain localities where pain is more intense—these are called the "painful points." Rub the "painful points" thoroughly, when afflicted with this disease, with Salvation Oil, the great pain annihilator. Price 25 cents a bottle.

—If you want your WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY REPAIRED by skilled workmen, and ENGRAVING and LETTERING done by *practical Engravers*, go to J. BEVAN Watchmaker and Jeweler, Main Street, Winston, N. C.

CORRESPONDENCE.

LETTERS FROM OUR FRIENDS.

BETHANY, N. C., Dec. 18, 1885.

Messrs. Editors:—I will try to give you a few items once more:

Married in Thomasville, on Dec. 10th, Mr. ISAAC PERRYMAN to Miss FLORA BURTON. Also Mr. JOHN HILTON to Miss LECTA NANCE, on same date. Also Mr. JOHN COLLETT to Miss ELIZA CLINARD, on Nov. 19th, by A. H. Kendall, Esq., at his office in Thomasville.

A few mornings since upon going to his stables, Mr. Jackson Newton found all 4 of his horses dead. It is supposed they were poisoned.

There are three Warehouses for the sale of leaf tobacco in full blast in High Point—Pioneer, Groome's and Jordan's. Wm. A. Lindsay, Esq., of this county, is clerk at Jordan's.

Mr. Noah Motsinger had a house raising to-day.

Mr. Jesse Green killed two hogs which netted 542 pounds.

Mr. Joseph Farabee went to Lexington yesterday, to get his deeds recorded and also to buy some oats. He says the Registrar's office was crowded and oats scarce and high-priced, while the roads near town were very muddy, which is nothing unusual there during the winter season.

Mr. H. F. Clinard sold 375 pounds of tobacco at Winston this week, which brought an average of a fraction over 19 cents a pound; while Mr. Geo. Clodfelter sold some last week that averaged him 24 cents.

Wheat is looking fine considering that much of it was sown late.

From what I am able to learn, all anticipate a good time during Christmas and the holidays which I think is certainly due them as there was no time for idlers during the past fall.

I will close for the present with a merry Christmas to all.

J. R. O.

Messrs. Editors:—Seeing in a late issue of your paper an account of pigs going back home a distance of two miles, puts me in mind of the following:

Many years ago old Mr. Clemmons moved from Clemmonsville to Fulton, in Davie County, and carried in a *whiskey still* a number of pigs. Of course they could only see the sky through the mouth of the still. They got away from Fulton and came back to Clemmonsville a distance of 8 miles and had to swim the Yadkin river. Is'nt that some pig story? Beat it if you can.

By the way, my neighbor, Charlie Featherstan, butchered a hog that weighed 384 pounds.

Yours truly,

S. H. HELSABECK.

Five Forks, Stokes Co., Dec. 18th.

FOR SALE—A valuable plantation. Enquire of

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

MEETING OF THE BOARD OF MAGISTRATES.—The board of Magistrates met Monday and the following business was transacted. The committee appointed to locate the county jail submitted a report recommending that the jail be located on the lot belonging to the county, lying on Main and Church streets, reserving the rear of said lot for a county workhouse. The report was adopted. The committee to locate the jail was appointed, in connection with the county commissioners, for the purpose of selling the present jail lot and for letting out the building of the new jail, &c. It was moved and carried that $1,000 of the general county funds be appropriated for the improvement of the public roads and to be placed in the hands of the present committee on roads in Winston and Salem, composed of H. E. Fries, P. H. Hanes, R. J. Reynolds, T. L. Vaughn and others, to continue the work on the road leading into Winston and Salem.

A petition was presented before the Board for a new bridge across Salem creek. The Board reported in favor of the bridge. The Board of county commissioners transacted the following business: Ordered that Dulin & Howard be granted a license to retail liquor for 3 months, at corner of 4th and Chestnut streets, in Winston.—*Daily.*

MARRIED.

In Winston, on Thursday, 17th, S. F. WOOD to Miss MARY E. VANHOY.

In Winston, this afternoon at five o'clock, Z. W. WHITEHEAD, of the Greensboro *Patriot* to Miss WARREN SMITH, of Winston.

DIED.

At the residence of Prof. E. W. Lineback, in this place, on Wednesday morning, Rev. ALLEN HAMILTON, aged about 70 years. Rev. Mr. HAMILTON was a Moravian missionary in the West Indies, for a number of years. He came South on a visit for the benefit of his health.

Near Old Richmond, on the 14th inst., WILLIAM FIDDLER, aged 76 years.

In Vienna Township, on the 17th inst., Mrs. JANE POINDEXTER, aged 72 years, 6 months and 25 days. The deceased had been a worthy member of the Methodist Protestant Church for more than 30 years.

For the Holidays!

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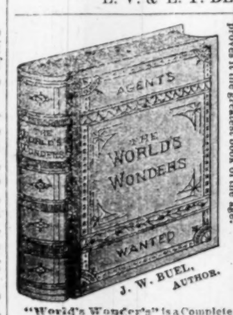

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CONDENSED SCHEDULE.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

Date, May 31, 1885.	No. 51, Daily.	No. 53, Daily.
Leave Charlotte,	4.50 a m	6.30 p m.
" Salisbury,	6.32 a m	7.50 p m
" Lexington,	7.45 a m	8.52 p m
Arrive Greensboro,	8.17 a m	9.18 p m
Leave "	9.35 a m	
Arrive Hillsboro,	11.39 a m	
" Durham,	12.13 p m	
" Raleigh,	1.20 p m	
Leave "	2.28 p m	
Arrive Goldsboro,	4.40 p m	

No. 15—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Greensboro, 10.00 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 6.00 a m
Arrive at Goldsboro, 11.00 a m

No. 51—Connects at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points North, East and West of Danville. At Salisbury with W. N. C. R. R., for all points in Western North Carolina. At Goldsboro with W. & W. R. R. Daily. Nos. 51 and 53 connect at Greensboro with R. & D. R. R. for all points on Salem Branch.

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

Date, May 31, 1885.	No. 50, Daily.	No. 52 Dai
Leave Goldsboro,	12.35 p m	
Arrive Raleigh,	3.30 p m	
Leave "	5.00 p m	
Arrive Durham	6.07 p m	
" Hillsbo	6.47 p m	
" Greensb	9.00 p m	
Leave "	11.21 p m	9.36 a m
Arrive Lexington,	12.31 p m	10.40 a m
" Salisbury,	1.05 a m	11.10 a m
" Charlotte,	2.56 a m	12.35 p m

No. 16—Daily except Sunday.
Leave Goldsboro, 7.45 p m
Arrive at Raleigh, 11.45 p m
Leave Raleigh, 12.35 a m
Arrive at Greensboro, 8.30 a m

No. 50—Connects at Salisbury for all points on W. N. C. R. R., and at Charlotte with A. & C. Air-Line for all points in the South and Southwest.

No. 52—Connects at Charlotte with C. C. & A. R. R., for all points South and Southeast and with A. & C. Air-Line for all points South.

N. W. N. C. RAILROAD.

GOING SOUTH.

No. 50—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	11.35 p m
Arrive Kernersville,	12.39 p m
" Salem,	1.17 p m

No. 52—Daily.

Leave Greensboro,	9.46 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	10.50 a m
" Salem,	11.25 a m

GOING NORTH.

No. 51—Daily.

Leave Salem,	6.55 p m
Arrive Kernersville,	7.30 p m
" Arrive Greensboro,	8.35 p m

No. 53—Daily.

Leave Salem,	6.40 a m
Arrive Kernersville,	6.05 a m
" Greensboro,	8.05 a m

STATE UNIVERSITY R. R.

GOING NORTH.

No. 1—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Chapel Hill, 10.25 a m
Arrive University, 11.25 p m

No. 3—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave Chapel Hill, 5.00 p m
Arrive University, 6.00 p m

GOING SOUTH.

No. 4—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave University, 6.30 p m
Arrive Chapel Hill, 7.31 p m

No. 2—Daily, except Sunday.
Leave University, 11.54 a m
Arrive Chapel Hill, 12.54 p m

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JUSTICE IN THE FAR WEST.

HOW A MODEL JUDGE CONDUCTS AND DECIDES CASES.

The Terror of Cowboys and the Idol of Peaceable People—Quelling an Impending Riot.

A North Platte (Neb.) letter to the New York *Sun* says: A judge, whose circuit takes in about half the State of Nebraska, where there are few railroads and almost no conveniences, does not have an easy time of it, but he may be the very best kind of a magistrate. The man who deals out justice in the cattle country of Nebraska holds court to-day in a town near Kansas, and next week sits in a primitive court several hundred miles away in the direction of Dakota, must be energetic and industrious, and if at the same time he administer justice promptly and at a small expense, he will pass for a pretty good judge.

The frontiersmen of Western Nebraska believe that they have such a character in Judge Easlin, who has been on the bench in the cowboy country for several years, and who promises to remain there as long as he lives. He has enemies among the evi-doers, as a matter of course, and occasionally a new lawyer comes here with high notions as to things which are not in harmony with the old judge's views; but the great mass of the people, the men who own farms, or who are trying to pay for farms, and who want court expenses kept down to the lowest notch, are his stanch friends. The judge is not a believer in the new trials, changes of venue or continuances, and when he gets hold of a criminal or civil case some end must be reached, and that quickly. He has established a reputation among the cowboys which is the envy of all other other frontier judges; and though he is well along in years and could not make much of a fight himself, there is not a cow camp anywhere in Western Nebraska where Judge Easlin's presence would not immediately put everybody on his good behavior. He is respected as well as feared, and it has been said that his presence at an outbreak on the part of the boys anywhere would be worth more than that of a regiment of troops.

A few years ago he arrived in Ogallala rather unexpectedly to most people, and going at once to the hotel, proceeded to eat his supper. It was some time after the usual hour for the evening meal, and about fifty cowboys and others had assembled in the barroom. It was raining hard. The boys had been in town several days, drinking heavily, and the peaceful citizens were in momentary fear of an outbreak. That evening the rain had driven them indoors, and it was not long before they were engaged in a wrangle. By the time that the judge had finished his supper all hands were yelling, swearing, and threatening, and the landlord was positive that there would be shooting before many minutes had elapsed. For the sake of preserving the peace, he persuaded the judge to walk into the barroom before retiring. As the well-known figure entered the smoke-burdened room one man had just made a lunge for another with his fist and there was a rush by all hands to see what the trouble was. The man who was down rose with a revolver in each hand, swearing that there would be fair play if he had to clean out the room. Two or three others held weapons, and in a moment more some of them would have been discharged had not one of the men standing on the edge of the crowd exclaimed:

"Judge Easlin, boys! The judge!"

In an instant everything was as quiet as death. The revolvers went into the belts from which they had been drawn, while the men who had been doing most of the loud talking crawled away out of sight. Presently one man, more self-possessed that the others, advanced and greeted the judge, followed by many more, and as each one came up he had something to say about the boys "having a little fun—that's all." The judge maintained a very grave expression until the fellow who had been on the point of cleaning out the room made his appearance at the end of the procession, and undertook to say something about being excited over a political discussion, when the magistrate smiled and said:

"If I had not come before you just as I did I presume you would have come before me at this term."

"God forbid," said the cowboy; "that is to say, judge, I don't want to."

The effect of the judge's presence was magical. Five or six invitations to drink were formally tendered him in be half of the crowd, and when they had been declined and the judge had withdrawn the boys were as good-natured as kittens, and not another loud word was heard during the night, though they drank to the old man's health many times.

On one occasion, when the judge was holding court in a far Southwestern county, he had a man before him for deadly assault, who had made out a pretty good case of mistaken identity. He seemed likely to be acquitted, when the judge invited the jury to listen to the prisoner's answers to the questions which he was about to propound. The defendant turned pale, and after swallowing the lump in his throat two or three times, he said:

"That's all right, judge. If you're going to take a hand in this here thing I'll cave. You needn't ask me any question. I plead guilty and ask for mercy."

When he had been disposed of the court remarked: "I thought I could bring out a few points in his case that would be of interest to the jury. I licked him once for threatening this very man, and I told him then that he would get into worse trouble than this if he kept on. He thought I had forgotten him."

Up in the Niobrara country at one time the judge had a man before him for murder. The jury had recommended him to mercy, and the attorneys, as well as the prisoner himself, had made eloquent pleas intended to show that there had been great provocation. The judge, in passing sentence, said he would take all these things into consideration. He knew that the shedding of human blood was a great evil, but that it sometimes happened that men could not avoid it. He had known such cases in his life, and he was not prepared to say that this was not one like them. While the law was stern, it must be merciful, and nothing like vengeance was to be thought of. He felt that the ends of justice in this case would be reached by imposing the sentence of the law, which was that the prisoner be hanged by the neck until he was dead, and he hoped God would have mercy on him.

The attorney for the defence jumped up and asked if the court had not absentmindedly passed sentence of death when his remarks logically tended to a less severe penalty.

"The remarks of the court," said the judge, "were in full harmony with the law, and the attorney now before this bench will be imprisoned one day for contempt as the logical result of his impertinence."

At another time when there was a pressing need of expedition and economy he addressed a jury in these words: "The case now goes to you, gentlemen. I have no doubt of the prisoner's guilt, and I presume you have not. I have, however, some instructions from the prisoner's counsel, which it is desired that I should read to you, and I will do so; but I want you to understand right here that they are not good law."

The instructions were read, and a verdict of guilty was rendered.

If some people took half the interest in their own affairs that they do in those of their neighbors they would be both happier and richer.

Self Possession.

"The average man is a good sort of an animal, and if he has reached the distinction of being able to read and write he is also possessed of sufficient intelligence to know right from wrong—knowing that he would, in nine cases out of ten, be genteel—mind you, now, I'm not speaking of dress—if it were not for lack of self-possession. Self-possession. That's my hobby. Want to hear about it?"

"I'm deeply interested."

"Nine men out of ten would raise their hats if, while strolling through a cemetery, they should suddenly come upon a group surrounding an open grave as the clergyman read the burial service, and they would do so because their surroundings would have placed them thoroughly in accord with the solemnity of the scene. They would be perfectly self-possessed. They would do the same thing on the busiest street in the most bustling city, upon meeting a funeral procession, if they were only self-possessed."

"Possibly."

"Have you not many a time failed to unhitch a horse for a lady, or pick up a package some lady has dropped at the instant when you were passing her, and when a dozen feet beyond the opportunity have you not regretted the omission of the courtesy? Can you not recall scores of such chances in which you have neglected to do yourself justice?"

"Yes, I believe I can."

"Of course you can. Every man can. They're happening every day, and the myriads of such mistakes are all accountable to a lack of self-possession. The men are few and far between, as I believe, who are not sufficiently delicate of appreciation to known when they may bestow a courtesy, but they are also not numerous who get hold of the idea instantly and in time to act without making a botch of it."

"Have you any theory to advance on the cultivation of quick wit?"

"None whatever. It is a quality which is born in a few, acquired by many and lost by default to the great majority. When it becomes universal, then will this world be a perfect place to stay in."

"What about superstitious people?" I asked, as I rehearsed in my introduction to the man with a hobby.

"Everybody is more or less given to the weakness, and there you are again—self-possession is also an infallible cure for the disease."—*Detroit Free Press.*

Faces Made to Order.

The latest nonsense set down to the discredit of feminine frivolity does not actually belong to the belles, and so I hasten to describe it, writes a New York correspondent of the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*. The placard, "Faces beautified in expression," caught my eyes in the district of retail trade, and I went up stairs to the room occupied by Professor Plausible, as I will christen him. He waited for no questions, but with voluble vehemence said: "The facial lines in a human being depend principally upon his or her mind. My meaning is that if the corners of the mouth be habitually drawn down in a frown, and the brows wrinkled in perplexity, these features gradually assume a fixed aspect of repellant seriousness. On the other hand the countenance that smiles a great deal will get a pleasant shaping. I have invented an apparatus to be worn at night, and I warrant it is only to produce a pleasant expression in a face that has not yet become set, but also to displace, obliterate, and rearrange the lines that time and circumstances have already established."

I requested him to show the machine to me.

"I would do that," he explained, "but for the fact that I have not yet obtained a patent, and therefore cannot safely exhibit it except to persons of whose probity I have had proof. The price is $40, and on payment of that sum I deliver the apparatus complete, with full directions for use. It is placed on the face on going to bed, and it holds the mobile features—especially the mouth—in a shape calculated to improve the expression. I am a skilled artist, and adapt the contrivance to each particular case. The improvement is wonderful. I have cultivated the sweetest imaginable mouth in a woman whose lips had previously known no beauty, and in the cases of men I have frequently changed a heavy, frowning visage to one of light and urbane dignity."

What is Money?

The value of a commodity limits its quantity. Anything which can be obtained in a limited quantity, with a certain ascertainable amount of labor, and which is divisible, will serve the purpose of money. Furs have been employed in some countries as money, cattle in others as in the "Iliad," in the estimation of the respective value of the shield of Diomedes and Glaucus, the one worth nine oxen, the other a hundred oxen; bricks of tea in Tartary, cowries in Africa, rock salt in Abyssinia. Other African tribes, calculated in nacutes, a money of the mind, which has no substance corresponding to it but the value contained in which has been, sufficiently ingrained in their minds to answer the purpose of a measure of value. Bullion is chosen because it complies with these two conditions, difficulty of acquisition and divisibility, better than any known substance. Is it not strange that we should turn this servant into our master and elevate that which is a mere medium for avoiding the inconvenience of barter into an indispensible necessity of life, scarcely secondary to food and clothing? If by some convulsion of nature, the precious metals, gold and silver, were utterly destroyed, the world would be impoverished by a loss of a commodity on the discovery and manufacture of which much labor and time have been expended, but the only result would be that we should have recourse to some other contrivance. The main business of life would go on as before, and the only difference would probably be that we should be obliged to have recourse to a paper currency, based on whatever might be found, after careful consideration, to be the most convenient or inconvenient standard value. The question would be, as it is now, a question of remedying the inconvenience of barter by providing some means of fixing prices. This would be all.—*National Soldiers' Home Bulletin.*

Lighting the Fire by Clock Work.

Coriolanus Hughes, of Ninth avenue, is a boiler maker. His business is a lucrative one, and for many years he has enjoyed a sort of monopoly among the boiler-makers in the vicinity of his workshop. To a natural aptitude for inventing strange contrivances he adds the advantage of being a thorough and skilful mechanic. He has often found it disagreeable to get up and light his fire on a cold winter's morning, and he has now invented a machine which saves him the trouble. This consists of an ordinary clock, which can be wound up and set for any hour desired. If you want your fire lighted at 5 o'clock you set the hand at that hour and place it before the grate. Promptly at 5 o'clock a spring moves and a short metal rod projecting from the back of the clock drops down. To the end of this rod is attached a match which rubs against a piece of sand-paper and ignites a strip of paper fastened to the clock and connected with the kindling in the grate. Thus the fire is started while you are still sleeping. But a second contrivance is added to the clock. When the fire has burned long enough to heat the room a second spring moves and a wild alarm rings out on the stillness of your chamber and makes sleep an impossibility. Thus you are awakened at any hour desired, to find your fire burning brightly and the atmosphere of your room of the right temperature.—*New York Tribune.*

FARM GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Grafting and Budding.

Mr. Spaulding stated at the late meeting of American nurserymen that for applying the wax in grafting he used fine cotton yarn soaked in hot wax. The yarn is run on a big spool, and then thrown into the hot wax and left until saturated. For budding young trees in the nursery rows, and in order to work low down, he has the earth removed from the stocks immediately forward of the budders, when the bark lifts easily, but if the earth is removed some hours before, the bark ceases to lift freely. If the buds have been timely inserted, the thickening of the sap by exposure causes them to adhere better to the stock.

Cultivating Lettuce.

I never sow lettuce seed in drills, but always broadcast, writes a correspondent of *Vick's Magazine*, and give the plants plenty of room by thinning for use as the plants grow. The beds being narrow the thinning is easily done. I never try to have the distance between the plants exactly equal, but simply keep them from crowding. In this way I have grown very large heads without hoeing, and, as the plants keep the ground shaded, no weeding is required. Heads can be kept from going to seed for quite a while by cutting about half way through the stem at its base, leaving the plant just enough nourishment from the roots to keep it from wilting. When the heat of summer arrives lettuce must have a cool, partly shaded situation, and an abundance of water. This is the secret of raising fine heads of lettuce in hot weather. Try the north side of a building or tight fence, or a frame artificially shaded, and you will be surprised at what can be done at raising lettuce even in midsummer. Early Egg and Tennis Ball are good for forcing, Drumhead is large and solid. All the Year Round and Satisfaction are slow to run to seed, Hanson grows to extraordinary size, Paris Cos stands summer heat well, but must be tied up a few days to blanch the inner leaves. The finely curled varieties, so much used for garnishing, will bear shearing several times if the heart is not injured. There are many other varieties equally good, each possessing some merits of its own.

Cattle Health.

The *Western Rural* has some positive ideas on the treatment of animal diseases. Most of these diseases can be cured in the feeding box before they break out. A great deal of the work that veterinarians are called upon to perform is really needless. A diseased condition of animal life is produced by some violation of nature's laws. The great study of the people should be not how to cure diseases so much as how to prevent them. In the old times cattle and horses seemed to require much less doctoring than at present. The single cow of to-day that is treated almost like one of the family is hardly ever sick. Animal health is easy to maintain, if those who handle stock will use judgment and care. The farmer's children are generally models of health, yet they get little doctor's care beside what their mother gives them. Her remedies are simple, yet they succeed because they are given in time, and because constant attention is given to the children's condition. If farmers would doctor their animals on this same principle, there would be much less disease. There are too many herds of cattle in this country that are pampered into disease. They get too much care. Their owners mean to give them the best possible treatment, but the matters of feeding and shelter are badly overdone. These with the victims of exposure and rough treatment, and those weakened by in-breeding, make up a grand army of invalids that yearly increases. Buck Fanshaw stopped a riot before it had a chance to break out. His example is worthy of imitation in the stock business. It is well to cure diseases before they break out, and this can only be done by careful treatment.—*Rural New Yorker.*

Look to the Farm Buildings.

See that all farm buildings are made comfortable for the winter, by battening up cracks, banking up the underpinning and replacing all broken glass. It will usually pay to board up stables inside the frame, leaving a dead air space between the outside and inside boarding. This will materially increase the temperature in excessively cold weather. We must remember that stables are warmed in winter by the animals kept in them, and that unless the heat of their bodies is retained by tight enclosing walls it will be wasted on the outside winter air. Stoves would not keep our dwelling-houses warm if the walls were as open as many barns we have seen.

Make the stables reasonably tight, and the cattle will keep them warm without artificial heat, especially if they are well fed. A stable ought to be warm enough so that a horse will keep comfortable without a blanket. If not, and a blanket is used, he will be all the more sensitive to cold when it is removed and he is taken out. Horses that are required to stand much in harness should never be blanketed when in the stable, except, perhaps, when they come in wet. At such times a dry blanket will keep them from getting chilled while drying off, but it should be removed as soon as the hair becomes dry.

The dwelling house, too, should be looked after, to see that it will keep out the winds and storms, for the comfort of the household is of quite as much importance as that of the dumb beasts. Outside windows on the colder sides will keep out much winter weather when the mercury gets down among the small figures. Coal fires are a luxury in one room at least in the severest weather, but with plenty of coarse, hard wood, such as many farmers have in abundance, and suitable stove for burning it, fires can be kept alive nearly or quite through the nights, and thus secure comfort to the household. Those who depend upon wood for fuel on a farm should have at least one stove that will open wide enough to take in any large, knotty chunks that are hard to split. It is the easiest way of disposing of them, and they make the best of night fuel.

Farm and Garden Notes.

When a horse refuses to eat allow him to rest. It will injure him to make him do any laborious task.

Feed the morning meal to your fowls warm. Scald the meal, boil and mash the potatoes or turnips, and mix these for the early day's feed.

A frequent cause of the small size of fowl is in breeding, says a correspondent. For this reason he strongly advises the buying a cockerel of the breed kept every other year.

Give soft feed to poultry in the morning, and the whole grains at night, excepting a little wheat or whole grains of corn placed in the "scratching place" in the forenoon, to furnish employment during the day.

The Grand River Valley Horticultural society of Michigan recently decided that in starting a blackberry plantation it was cheapest to buy root cuttings rather than use suckers, although more expensive at the outset.

Bone meal and crushed oyster shells may be used generously in feeding fowls. Placed by themselves fowls will devour more of this mixture than they naturally require to assist in digestion and to help in forming the shells of eggs.

Oats and rye are very similar to each other in composition. To make a good feed for horses, corn should be mixed with them. A bushel of rye, two bushels of oats and five of corn, ground together, will make excellent food.

Most amateur florists use too large pots for their plants. Geraniums, heliotropes and many other kinds bloom better when somewhat pot bound. When large pots are given them, they make a great growth of branches and give fewer flowers.

A good tonic for fowls during the moulting season, according to the *Poultry World*, is made by dissolving half a pound of sulphate of iron and one ounce of sulphuric acid in two gallons of water. Put one teaspoonful of this into each pint of drinking water.

Feed the table scraps to the chickens instead of throwing them to the pigs. They are worth more to the poultry, and everything that falls from the table, dry crusts, vegetable leavings, cooked meat bits and the like are eagerly devoured by old and young fowls.

Give pigs a dry, cosy place to sleep and you will be haunted with a dozen or so less of those complaints that are so handily dubbed "cholera." In a state of nature the pig builds a nest of dry material, and when a storm threatens, builds it higher to keep dry.

The farmers comprising the Elmira Farmers' club are nearly unanimous in the opinion that sweet food for swine is preferable to that which has fermented and soured. Mr. Banfield had experimented many times, and had no doubt swine fattened sooner on sweet food than the soured.

Household Hints.

A bit of soap rubbed on the hinges of doors will prevent them from creaking.

If your pet canary has fits, put a drop of spirits of nitre into the water the bird drinks.

Pieces of cheese cloth make the very best kind of dusters. Cut them and hem them.

The wings of turkeys, geese and chickens are good to wash and clean windows, as they leave no dust or lint, as cloth.

To brighten the inside of a coffee or teapot, fill with water, add a small piece of soap, and let it boil about forty-five minutes.

Stovepipes may be cleaned by putting a piece of zinc on the coals of a hot fire, The vapor produced carries off the soot by chemical decomposition.

Hash, to be good—and it can be good—must not stew and simmer and simmer and stew, but be heated through as quickly as possible and sent to the table at once.

When velvet gets plushed from pressure, hold the parts over a basin of hot water, with the lining of the dress next the water. The pile will soon rise and resume its former beauty.

Matches should never be left where rats or mice can get hold of them. There is nothing better to the taste of a rat than phosphorous. Those animals will eat it if they can get it. A box of matches is almost certain to be set on fire if a rat gets at it.

The rubber rings used to assist in keeping the air from fruit-cans sometimes becomes so dry and brittle as to be almost useless. They can be restored to a normal condition, usually, by letting them lie in water in which you have put a little ammonia. Mix in this proportion: One part ammonia and two parts water. Sometimes they do not need to lie in this more than five minutes, but frequently a half hour is needed to restore their elasticity.

Wild-Cat Stills.

The "wild-cat" still is usually quite a primitive affair, consisting of a copper still of small capacity, the necessary worms and one or two barrels of hogs-heads in which is kept the mash. The still is usually owned and operated by one family, some male member of which is always to be found at the shed or cabin of brush and logs in which it is located. The corn from which the whisky is made is secured from the surrounding farmers or raised by the owners, and the liquor sold to anyone in the neighborhood who is willing to pay fifty cents a gallon for it and keep mum. By reason of this, enabling them to secure a fair quality of whisky cheap, the moonshiner makes friends of all his neighbors, and as a rule they are ever ready to warn him of impending danger, and at the approach of an officer or even a suspicious-looking stranger all evidences of the still are quickly removed. This fact makes it an exceedingly difficult task to apprehend the violators of the law, and it is necessary to use the utmost caution and discretion in order to apprehend them at all. The chief source of revenue derived by West Tennessee moonshiners comes from the whisky they sell to storekeepers in small towns, in dealing with whom they adopt such precautions that while the storekeeper may have an idea, he never knows precisely with whom he is trading.

These moonshine stills are great resorts for the men who dwell in the vicinity of where they are located, and on Saturdays and Sundays and other idle days dozens congregate around them and pass the time drinking, smoking and telling stories. While the West Tennessee moonshiner is fully as shiftless as his brother in the Tennessee mountains, about whom so much has been written, he is not near as blood-thirsty, probably because he has never been hunted so persistently, having been allowed, in a manner, to pursue his business unmolested by meddlesome officials. Hence, while many a revenue officer has dropped from his horse dead at the crack of the mountaineer moonshiner's rifle, there is but one or two instances on record where officers have been killed in West Tennessee.—*Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche.*

Gold for the Girl.

In the employ of one of the wealthiest ladies of Rochester has been for some time a colored domestic. The girl was young, and apparently possessed of a large number of epistolatory friends, for nearly every trip of the letter carrier brought her one or more letters. Receiving so much correspondence excited the wrath and possibly a feeling of jealousy in her mistress, who was irritated beyond endurance at each arrival of the postman. Finally, about two weeks ago, two letters came for the domestic and reached the hands of the lady, who petulantly threw them into the stove. The following day the postman handed another letter to the girl herself, and told her that she was receiving a great many letters.

"Not so many," she replied. "This is the first one I have got in a week."

The letter carrier asserted that he brought two only the day before. The girl went to her mistress and demanded an explanation. The lady said: "Yes, I did get two letters for you but I threw them into the stove. You are receiving altogether too many letters lately."

And she told the story to her husband at night as a good joke. The latter looked grave when the girl threatened to bring suit, and the upshot of the whole matter is that the girl has been paid an even $20,000 to keep the case out of the courts.

The mistress now has a new girl, but the old one doesn't care. Maybe she will go to Europe.—*Rochester Chronicle.*

A Parting.

He lingered on the doorstep,
And pressed her little hand,
And with a tender fervor,
Her lovely face he scanned.
A few soft words he murmured,
And then he took to flight,
But not before she bade him
Return to-morrow night.
She watched him as he vanished
And gave a sigh forlorn;
Then thought with joy ecstatic,
"I'm glad the fool is gone."
—*Boston Gazette.*

WISE WORDS.

The best mind cure is to make up one's mind to be contented.

Many people mistake stubbornness for bravery, meanness for economy, and vileness for wit.

The harvest gathered in the fields of the past is to be brought home for the use of the present.

The misery of illness is nearly manifest in high life as in the rags and filth of extreme poverty.

Promises made in the time of affliction require a better memory than people commonly possess.

History that is good, faithful and true will survive for ages; but should it have none of these qualities, its passage will be short between the cradle and the grave.

The most positive men are the most credulous, since they most believe themselves, and advise most with their falsest flatterer and worst enemy—their own self-love.

Depression of spirits, when it is real and when people cannot help it, is not the result of circumstances, but, in ninety nine cases out of a hundred from dyspepsia, or from a discordant liver—in short, from bodily causes.

To tell what a man says, pay attention to the tongue. To ascertain what he means, pay attention to the eye. To talk in opposition to the heart is one of the easiest things in the world; to look this opposition is more difficult than algebra.

We may be pretty certain that persons whom all the world treat ill entirely deserve the treatment they get. The world is a looking-glass, and gives back to every man the reflection of his own face; frown at it, and it will in turn look sourly upon you; laugh at it and with it, and it is a jolly companion; and so let young people take their choice.

Suspension of judgment at certain times should be sedulously cultivated. When we remember how frequently complex conditions are involved, and how difficult it is to understand and appreciate those conditions and to accord to each its proportionate value, we may well pause and reflect before committing ourselves to judgments which may prove to be wrong.

Winter the Time for Costly Funerals.

A St. Louis undertaker told a *Republican* reporter that "the rich men die in winter and poor men in summer. When I say that the rich die in winter and the poor in summer, I am prepared to give my reasons for that assertion. In the summer time rich men as a rule take it easy. They keep in the shade and spend their time at summer resorts, where they get plenty of fresh air. Poor people, on the other hand, remain at home. They work in the sun, live in basements and hot rooms, and enervate themselves until they take sick and die. It is a well known fact that poor people as a rule have more children than rich people, and it is also a well known fact that the mortality among children is greater during the summer months than at any other season of the year. Men who work on high walls, as brick masons, men who clean the streets, and teamsters, as well as others who are exposed to the hot rays of a midsummer sun, are poor men, as a rule, who are compelled to work the year round for their daily bread. Rich men die in the winter because they are subject to danger they take no precautions to avoid. Poor men suffer from exposure, yet their very hardships fit them for the sudden changes of the weather, which are almost constantly occurring. Rich people, wearing furs and heavy overcoats, crowd into overheated and badly ventilated theatres. When they come out they catch their death of cold. Rich people indulge in greater excesses in winter than in summer. They attend more balls and wine parties, and lose more sleep in cold than in warm weather. There are many other reasons for the fact stated to you, but it is hardly worth while to enumerate them here. Suffice it to say that the undertakers have nearly all of their best paying funerals during the winter months."

Queer Letters.

The *Youth's Companion* says: If the hand-writing reveals anything of the writer's character, certainly what a letter contains tells us much more of the person from whom it comes. The queer conceits of people show as plainly in their correspondence as in their conversation.

Wit is no less pungent in the letter than in talk. If the soul of wit consists in brevity, then the wittiest of all letters ever written must be those which passed between two friends. The first contained only a note of interrogation (?), implying, Is there any news? The reply to this was a cipher (0), None.

Even an address may be given in a form so strange and comical as to provoke laughter. Charles Lamb once accepted an invitation sent him by his friend Haydon, in a note, as follows:

"MY DEAR HAYDON—I will come, with pleasure, to 22 Lisson Grove, North, at Rossi's, half-way up, right-hand side, if I can find it. Yours, C. LAMB.

"Covent Garden, East,
"Half-way up, near the corner,
"Left-hand side."

There is no less wit in the manner in which writers have sometimes subscribed themselves. A letter from Franklin to a friend in England, upon the breaking out of the Revolutionary war, is often quoted. It closes in this form:

"You and I were long friends. You are now my enemy, and I am Yours,
B. FRANKLIN.

This grim joke may have been original with the doctor, or it may have been suggested to him by the following very pointed note from one Scottish Highlander to another:

"MY DEAR GLENGARY—As soon as you can prove yourself to be my chief, I shall be ready to acknowledge you. In the meantime, I am Yours, "MCDONALD."

A Great Painter's Methods.

M. Meissonier does not object to visitors, and is fond of showing them personally through his studio, says a Paris letter to the Chicago *Tribune*. He explained to me that he almost always paints from a model. "Here," said he, taking up a small wax image, "is the model of a horse prancing. It would have been impossible to draw direct from nature. So I had a horse brought around here and made to prance while I modeled him in wax. It was a terrible job. I had the horse brought here every morning for four weeks before the image was perfect. But it is finished now, and I can draw from it at my leisure. You see, too, I had a miniature set of harness made and fitted on the image, so as to have every strap and buckle just right. Here is another figure of a horse, rolling upon the ground as if struck by a shot. It is for a battle scene. I had them throw a horse down and make him roll and struggle while I modeled him, and they had to it more than a score of times. You see this image of a horseman with his cloak flying in the wind? Well, I made that and soaked the cloak with a mixture that would gradually stiffen. Then I set it in the mind, and it blew out naturally and became fixed in just the position I wanted.

A Noted Ladies' Seminary.

In no institution of learning in the country is a more complete education given than in the celebrated Notre Dame, near Baltimore, Maryland. The Sisters in charge say they find that Red Star Cough Cure successfully removes all colds and throat troubles among their pupils. It is absolutely free from poison, and costs but twenty-five cents.

Pocket handkerchiefs came into use in the time of Henry IV. of England.

A "Madman's" Legacy.

"Sire!" exclaimed a man in the homely garb of a mechanic to Richelieu, the prime minister of France, as he was entering his palace; "Sire, I have made a discovery which "shall make rich and great the nation which "shall develop it. Sire, will you give me an "audience!"

Richelieu, constantly importuned, finally ordered the "madman" imprisoned. Even in jail he did not desist from declaring his "delusion," which one day attracted the attention of a British nobleman, who heard De Cause's story, and developed his discovery of steam power!

All great discoveries are at first derided.

Seven years ago a man yet under middle age, enriched by a business which covered the continent, found himself suddenly stricken down. When his physicians said recovery was impossible, he used a new discovery, which, like all advances in science, had been opposed bitterly by the schoolmen. Nevertheless, it cured him, and out of gratitude therefor he concentrated a part of his wealth to the spreading of its merits before the world. Such in brief is the history of Warner's safe cure, which was won, according to the testimony of eminent persons, the most deserved reputation ever accorded to any known compound, and which is finally winning on its merits alone the approval of the most conservative practitioners. Its fame now belts the globe.—*The Herald.*

A colony of lepers is located at Tracadie, New Brunswick, in Gloucester county, on the shores of the Gulf of St. Lawrence. There is another small settlement of lepers in the British provinces which is almost entirely unknown. It is situated in the western part of Cape Breton, near Lake Ainslie, the members being natives of the Highlands of Scotland.

The exercise of civility costs one nothing. It calls for no sacrifice of time, money or interest. There is nothing to consume or fatigue one in this delightful exercise. It is the spontaneous flow of good affections, and consists in those little offices of kindness which can be discharged without trouble, and leave no loss or inconvenience behind them.

HEART DISEASE is supposed to be purely a nervous disease, and yet intelligent physicians admit that about half the fatal cases of heart disease result from long-continued abuse of the stomach and digestive organs, by liquor and tobacco, which weaken and destroy the nervous system and produce over-excitement, causing death. VINEGAR BITTERS is a sure corrective of such disorders.

The price of diamonds has fallen in London from $15 to $3.75 per karat.

The Cause of Consumption.

Scrofula, manifesting itself in blotches, pimples, eruptions, salt-rheum, and other blemishes of the skin, is but too apt by and by to infect the delicate tissues of the lungs also, and result in ulceration thus ending in consumption. Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery" will meet and vanquish the enemy in its stronghold of the blood and cast it out of the system. All druggists.

NONE more impatiently suffer injuries than those who are most forward in doing them to others.

A Flat Contradiction.

Some one has told you that your catarrh is incurable. It is not so. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy will cure it. It is pleasant to use and it always does its work thoroughly. We have yet to hear of a case in which it did not accomplish a cure when faithfully used. Catarrh is a disease which it is dangerous to neglect. A certain remedy is at your command. Avail yourself of it before the complaint assumes a more serious form. All druggists.

BE at least as polite to father, mother, child, as to others; for they are more important to you than are others.

"Little, but Oh My."

Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets" are scarcely larger than mustard seeds, but they have no equal as a cathartic. In all disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels they act like a charm. Purely vegetable, sugar-coated, and inclosed in glass vials. Pleasant, safe and sure. By druggists.

THE man who knows himself is a graduate from the school of experience.

Satisfactory Evidence.

J. W. Graham, Wholesale Druggist, of Austin, Tex., writes.—I have been handling DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS for the past year, and have found it one of the most salable medicines I have ever had in my house for Coughs, Colds, and even Consumption, always giving entire satisfaction. Please send me another gross.

The purest, sweetest and best Cod Liver Oil in the world, manufactured from fresh, healthy livers, upon the seashore. It is absolutely pure and sweet. Patients who have once taken it prefer it to all others. Physicians have decided it superior to any of the other oils in market. Made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

CHAPPED HANDS, face, pimples and rough skin cured by using Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

The Youth's Companion.

In our home the day of its arrival is known as "Youth's Companion day," and the only bad effect we have ever known to arise from its coming is that all the children, and the older folks too, for that matter, want it at the same time. The publishers are out with a new announcement showing increased attractions for the new year. If $1.75 is sent now, it will pay for the COMPANION to January, 1887.

Frazer Axle Grease.

The Frazer Axle Grease received medals at the Centennial, N. C. State Fair, Paris Exposition, American Institute, N. Y., and others.

FIVE dollars saved yearly in boots and shoes by Using Lyon's Heel Stiffeners, cost only 25c.

Best, easiest to use and cheapest. Piso's Remedy for Catarrh. By druggists. 50c.

Important.

When you visit or leave New York city, save baggage, expressage and carriage hire, and stop at the Grand Union Hotel, opposite Grand Central depot.

650 elegant rooms, fitted up at a cost of one million dollars, $1 and upward per day. European plan. Elevator. Restaurant supplied with the best. Horse cars, stages and elevated railroads to all depots. Families can live better for less money at the Grand Union Hotel than at any other first-class hotel in the city.

AN Ohio farmer claims to have developed a breed of chickens which lay two eggs a day.

RED STAR COUGH CURE
TRADE MARK.
Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.
SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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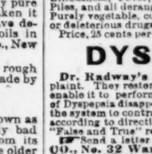
THE GREAT
GERMAN REMEDY
For Pain
Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc.
PRICE, FIFTY CENTS.
AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS.
THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

CONTAGIOUS!

I am a native of England, and while I was in that country I contracted a terrible blood poison, and for two years was under treatment as an out-door patient at Nottingham Hospital, England, but was not cured. I suffered the most agonizing pains in my bones, and was covered with sores all over my body and limbs. Finally I completely lost all hope in that country, and sailed for America, and was treated at Roosevelt in this city, as well as by a prominent physician in New York having no connection with the hospitals.

I saw the advertisement of Swift's Specific, and I determined to give it a trial. I took six bottles and I can say with great joy that they have cured me entirely. I am as sound and well as I ever was in my life.
New York City, June 19th, 1885. L. FRED. HALFORD.

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga. N. Y., 157 W. 23d St.

SCROFULARIA. CATARRHINE.

Only absolute eradicators of all blood diseases and of catarrh. Not palliatives like other medicines, but entirely removing nasal disease. Send for pamphlet if you want to be really cured. Scrofularia Co., N.Y.City

DARK SIDE OF NEW YORK
Illustrated. Intensely interesting. Crimes and Vices of the Great City laid bare. Millionaire's Palaces to Outcast's Den. Greatest book out. 400c. postpaid. Stamps taken. M. W. Moulton & Co., 2 College Pl., N.Y.

A BIG OFFER. To introduce them, we will GIVE AWAY 1,000 Self-Operating Washing Machines. If you want one send us your name, P. O., and express office at once. The National Co., 25 DEY ST., N. Y.

OLD COINS WANTED. Send 10c. for Catalogue of prices paid. CHARLES J. SCHAFER, 15 Lambert Ave., Boston Highlands, Mass.

OPIUM Morphine Habit Cured in 10 to 20 days. No pay till cured. DR. J. STEPHENS, Lebanon, Ohio.

E. B. WASHBURNE says that Lisle Smith, the orator, was the first man who called Abraham Lincoln "Old Abe."

Catarrh Cured

Statement of a High School Teacher at Jericho, Vt.

The following intelligent statement is from Prof. Cilley, a gentleman prominently known in educational circles throughout New England. Read it:

"I cheerfully give my experience in the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla. I had been troubled with catarrh to some extent for a long time, and had used various medicines as remedies with no good results, when, in the summer of 1881 I was so affected by the disease that speech was somewhat difficult, and my voice was entirely unnatural. I then began to use Hood's Sarsaparilla as a remedy, and with such good effect that in a few weeks speech was easy, the voice natural, and my general health was much improved. Sometimes a return of the disease is induced by taking cold, when I resort at once to the use of Hood's Sarsaparilla, which I keep by me constantly, and always find relief. I regard Hood's Sarsaparilla as a valuable remedy for catarrh, and I cannot say too much in its praise."—J. S. CILLEY, Jericho, Vt.

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